

Peres' popularity slips

TEL AVIV (AP) — Shimon Peres was more popular as prime minister than as foreign minister, but he still did better in a poll published Friday than Yitzhak Shamir, who became premier last month. The poll, published in the daily Haaretz, found that Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Israel's most popular cabinet minister, with 68.3 per cent of the 1,200 Israeli respondents saying they approved of his performance. The poll, conducted for Mr. Peres, the Labour Party leader and foreign minister, registered 57.5 per cent in the poll, one of the first taken since he was sworn in on Oct. 20 with Mr. Shamir, leader of the right-wing Likud bloc. Mr. Peres' popularity slipped from 63.6 per cent in the last poll taken before he relinquished the premiership, Haaretz said. It said Mr. Shamir's popularity remained almost unchanged with 41.4 per cent approving his performance, compared with 42.1 per cent in the last poll taken when he was foreign minister. The surveys were conducted by the public opinion research of Israel, a private organisation, and had a two per cent margin of error.

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Crown Prince leaves for Geneva

AMMAN (Press) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan bin Talal left Amman on Friday on a several-day working visit to Geneva and Holland. During his visit to Geneva, Prince Hassan will attend meetings on Islamic-Christian dialogue. Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath were seen off at the airport by Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed bin Zaid, Minister of Higher Education Nasereddine Al Asad, Planning Minister Taher Karara, Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh, Chief Islamic Justice Mohammad Mhellan, and high-ranking civil and military officials.

New health insurance scheme under study

AMMAN (J.T.) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh has announced that the Ministry of Health is considering the setting up of a new health insurance fund for public and private companies, banks and associations, which are not covered by health insurance schemes. In a statement to Al Rai and the Jordan Times, Dr. Hamzeh said the project would cover a large number of beneficiaries at low cost, and that the project represented a step towards achieving a comprehensive national insurance plan.

Meeting to discuss cut in phone charges

AMMAN (J.T.) — Reduction of charges for overseas telephone calls and the adoption of a new reduced tariff for overseas calls made during holidays or at night will be discussed during today's meeting of the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) board of directors. During the meeting, which will be presided over by Minister of Communications, Muhieddine Al Hussein, a new tariff for all telephone calls is expected to be approved. Once approved by the board, the new tariff will be in force as of the beginning of 1987.

SLA kills villager and wounds child

TYRE, Lebanon (R) — A man was killed and a two-year-old child was injured Friday when the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia opened machinegun fire at a southern village, Lebanese police said. They said the shooting came from an SLA position on hills overlooking the village of Yater, south of this port city and just north of an Israeli self-declared "security zone." The incident took place as a number of civilian cars were heading for the village, they added.

3 Tamils killed in London fire

LONDON (R) — Three Tamils from Sri Lanka were killed in a blazing house in London's East End early Friday when police called a racist firebomb attack. Three incendiaries were thrown into the house before dawn, a police spokesman said, adding: "This is a murder inquiry. It was a racist attack." Six people who managed to escape the flames were admitted to hospital.

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King opens Aqaba power station and 400-kv national line

Jordan celebrates His Majesty's birthday

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein on Friday inaugurated the first stage of the Aqaba Thermal Power Station (ATPS) comprising of two 130 megawatt generating units and the national 400-kilovolt transmission line between Aqaba and Amman.

The inauguration of the power units and the transmission line coincided with nation-wide celebrations marking the 51st birthday of the King.

The first stage of the ATPS, which cost JD 80 million, will augment the national supply of power and make Jordan self-sufficient in its requirement of power until the year 1991, when the second stage is expected to come on stream.

At the outset of Friday's inauguration ceremonies, Minister of Energy Hisham Al Khatib made a speech paying tribute to the King's role in developing energy resources in the country. Dr. Khatib recalled that it was King Hussein who opened the Shufat power station in Jerusalem in 1958 and the Al

Hussein Thermal Power Station near Zarqa in 1977.

In his speech, Dr. Khatib outlined the scope of the power station at Aqaba and also thanked the various regional and international agencies, and Arab and friendly countries which contributed to the project as well as the companies that built the facility.

Dr. Khatib, who is also chairman of the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA), outlined expansion plans for the ATPS and pointed out that tenders for part of the work on stage two had already been issued.

Following the inauguration ceremony, the King toured the various sections of the ATPS and was briefed on the project's workings by JEA

Director-General Mohammad Sa'ad Arafat. Mr. Arafat also presented to the King a token gift.

The inauguration ceremony was attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed bin Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid bin Shaker, senior government officials and members of the diplomatic community in Jordan as well as Syrian Minister of Electricity Anwar Al Baha.

Also on Friday, the King opened the newly established international diving centre, which is planned and operated by the Aqaba Region Authority (ARA). The centre is located 18 kilometres south of Aqaba and provides facilities for diving sports and introducing water sports at a higher level.

ARA President Bassam Kakish briefed the King on the centre's activities and programmes. Mr. Kakish also presented a token gift to the King.

Jordan celebrated the King's birthday on Friday with a number of events were held in various parts of the Kingdom including an international skiing competition

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Iraqis destroy Iranian platform after missile kills 7 in Baghdad

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq said Friday its warplanes destroyed a crowded Iranian oil platform in the Gulf on Friday, causing casualties and leaving the surrounding sea ablaze after an Iranian missile landed in Baghdad and killed seven people.

Iraq's Islamic Republic News Agency said the missile attack was in retaliation for recent Iraqi air raids.

An Iraqi communiqué read on Baghdad Radio said the attack killed a man, a woman and their five children. It said 63 other people were injured and four houses destroyed.

Tehran Radio said the target of the attack was the Ministry of Defence building.

Residents of Baghdad said they heard a big explosion early Friday morning, but added they did not know what caused it.

An Iraqi spokesman said the seven fatalities were a whole family.

"Iraq's patience will not last long. At the proper time we will take all necessary measures to protect the lives of our people and their property," he said. Friday's missile attack was the fourth fired by Iraq into the Iraqi capital this year, and the 16th during the past 20 months.

The last Iranian missile attack on Baghdad on Oct. 16 killed six people and wounded 64 others. Iraqi warplanes hit Iranian oil

and petrochemical installations, as well as troop placements at the Gulf waterfront, just eight hours after Friday's missile attack, a Baghdad war communiqué said.

The multi-billion dollar petrochemical complex at Bandar Khomeini, at the head of the Gulf, came under attack for the second time this week and long-range jets also hit Iran's Sassan oil platform in the middle of the Gulf.

"The aircraft set fire to their targets and left columns of smoke covering the area," the communiqué said of the raid on Bandar Khomeini.

The Iraqi communiqué said all aircraft returned safely from these sorties and a military spokesman denied an Iranian report that an Iraqi jet was shot down over southern Iran.

Japan has protested to Iraq over Tuesday's air attack on the petrochemical complex, the Foreign Ministry said in Tokyo.

"The attack at an important project for Japan is extremely regretful and it should not be repeated," a senior Foreign Ministry official was quoted as telling Iraqi Ambassador Rasheed Mohammad Saeed Al Rifaie.

Mr. Rifaie was quoted as saying the attack had been aimed at Iranian economic facilities to press Iran to come to the conference table. It was not intended to impair relations between Japan and Iraq, he

added.

Shipping sources in the Gulf said Iraqi jets destroyed a crowded Iranian oil platform in the central Gulf.

They said attempts to rescue an estimated 250 Iranians who had been on or near the Sassan oil platform during the missile attack were hampered by fire.

In Baghdad, a high command communiqué said Iraqi warplanes attacked the Sassan field at 0850 GMT, destroying "oil installations and pumping and loading equipment... explosions covered the area with smoke and tongues of fire."

One shipping source said: "Some people have been rescued by a supply boat, but there are casualties."

Iraqi naval and air force personnel were believed to have been on the platform during the missile attack, which was carried out by up to five planes, the sources said.

The platform has accommodation quarters and a helicopter pad from which Iran has launched attacks on merchant vessels in its so-called tanker war with Iraq, an offshoot of their six-year ground conflict.

Sassan, a production oil field 650 kilometres from Iraq, is 120 kilometres off the Iranian coast and about 140 kilometres northwest of Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates.

New killings rekindle 'camps war'

BEIRUT (R) — Two Shi'ite Muslim Amal security officers were killed by sniper fire at a Beirut refugee camp on Friday, Amal sources said.

They said the two members of a camps security committee were shot as they toured the Bourj Al Barajneh camp with Syrian military observers and Amal and Palestinian officials.

The officials were determining positions for Lebanese troops who are to be sent to the camp on the southern outskirts of Beirut in the latest bid to end fighting there.

The shooting delayed the removal of barricades decided on Friday as a first step to normalise life after clashes between Palestinians and Amal militiamen.

The sources said sporadic rocket exchanges erupted after the killing. Sniping also closed the main road linking Beirut to the airport.

About 1,000 people have been killed since mid-1985 in intermittent fighting between Amal fighters and Palestinians

defending refugee camps in Beirut and the south.

Amal has blamed Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat for the fighting and accused him of trying to regain the foothold in Lebanon which he lost in the wake of the 1982 Israeli invasion.

The latest Syrian-mediated truce between the two sides said armed men should withdraw from Bourj Al Barajneh flashpoints and Lebanese troops should be deployed in the camp.

In a bid to end the camps fighting, socialist leader Walid Junblat called in remarks published on Thursday for a new Lebanese-Palestinian accord to replace a 17-year-old agreement on bilateral ties.

"We are not merely aspiring to freeze the situation and consolidate the ceasefire in cooperation with our Palestinian brethren, Lebanese leaders concerned and Syria," he told the daily As Safir.

"We want a new accord based on abolishing the Cairo agreement

and providing for reconsidering Palestinian-Lebanese relations through special legislation on the Palestinian presence in Lebanon," he added.

The 1969 Cairo agreement regulated ties between the two sides and organised the Palestinian presence in Lebanon. It limited the freedom of movement of Palestinian fighters and established refugee camp sites.

In another development, the chairman of the board of trustees of the American University of Beirut (AUB), on a Gulf fund-raising trip, said the university would continue to operate despite attempts by fanatics to close it.

Frederick Herter told local journalists in Kuwait AUB would also remain at its present site in Beirut.

The 120-year-old university would lose its character if it moved to different premises, the Kuwait news agency (KUNA) quoted him as saying.



His Majesty King Hussein on Friday inaugurates the Aqaba Thermal Power Station and tours the various sections of the facility (Petra photos)

Khamenei says no compromise with U.S.

TEHRAN (Agencies) — Iranian President Ali Khamenei said Friday that relations with the United States would not improve until it abandoned its "spirit of aggression and expansion."

Mr. Khamenei made the remarks after U.S. President Ronald Reagan told the American people he had sent weapons to Iran in a bid to improve relations with the Islamic government.

The Iranian president said the United States must end its "spirit of aggression and expansionism, its behaviour towards Muslim nations, the Palestinian nation and the oppressed Arab nations."

He vowed there would be no "leniency and compromise" until the United States changed this policy.

The official Islamic Republic News Agency carried excerpts of Mr. Khamenei's remarks, which he made during the weekly Friday prayer sermon at Tehran University.

Describing Israel as a "tumour of corruption," Mr. Khamenei said that as long as the United States supported Israel, Iran would not be able to establish ties with the United States.

Mr. Khamenei repeated a demand for Washington to unblock "hundreds of millions, maybe upwards of one billion, dollars worth of military spare parts" bought by Iran before its 1979 Islamic revolution.

He said such a move might create "a measure of goodwill among the Iranian people" towards the United States.

"If the Americans want to show their goodwill there is no need to send (former National Security Adviser Robert) McFarlane to Iran illegally... they could have created a measure of goodwill among our people by sending those spares."

Mr. Reagan publicly admitted Thursday night that Mr.

(Continued on page 3)

Reagan imposes sanctions on Syria after confirming weapon supplies to Iran

Combined agency dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan imposed economic sanctions against Syria for its alleged support for international terrorism on Friday, one day after he confirmed that the U.S. had sent American weapons to Iran but denied that the supplies were related to American hostages held in Lebanon.

The sanctions against Syria include expansion of current controls on exports of items which could be used for military purposes, a ban on the availability of U.S. Export-Import Bank help for Syria and termination of the air transport agreement between the two countries, the White House said in a statement.

The U.S. action is in support of Britain's decision to cut diplomatic relations with Syria after the British government implicated Syria in an alleged attempt to put a bomb on board an El Al jet at Heathrow airport in London last April.

"In addition to these actions, we have informed U.S. oil companies that we consider their continued involvement in Syrian oil operations inappropriate under these circumstances," said Mr. Reagan's spokesman, Larry Speakes.

He said the staff of the U.S. embassy in Damascus would be reduced and no high-level visits between the U.S. and Syrian officials will take place. The United States already has called its ambassador home.

Speakes said the United States welcomed Monday's decision of the European Community to adopt an arms embargo and other punitive actions against Syria.

Mr. Reagan, declaring that the United States does not pay tribute to "terrorists," said on Friday the American initiative for better

hostages in Lebanon was a bonus of secret White House contacts with Iran.

Mr. Reagan, who told the American people in a televised address Thursday night that small quantities of defensive weapons had been sent to Iran as part of the diplomatic initiative, said the contacts were aimed at bridging differences between Washington and Tehran and bringing peace to the Middle East.

"That the Iranians have used their influence to help free American hostages in Lebanon has been a bonus that has come with the opening of these channels of communication — an encouraging first step and a show of good faith on the part of Iranian officials," he told leaders of charitable organisations at a White House meeting.

Mr. Reagan added: "There has not been and will not be any ransom for hostages. Let there be no doubt the United States does not pay tribute to terrorists."

However, it was unclear on Friday whether Mr. Reagan would succeed in calming controversy over unofficial reports that the United States was not only dealing with Iran but buying freedom for hostages with arms.

One prominent congressman said the president's statement, made Thursday night in a nationwide television address, raised more questions than it answered. Several congressional committees have already indicated their intention to conduct investigations into the Iran negotiations.

Former Under-Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger said the affair would weaken U.S. credibility in Europe.

But former National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane, who flew to Tehran on a secret mission for four days in May, said he felt the American initiative for better

relations was justified.

"There is a fundamentally different line coming from Iran now than in the past seven years," he said.

The president confirmed reports of the U.S. initiative over Iran after the White House had maintained a stony silence over the past 10 days.

He insisted his administration had not secretly yielded U.S. policy against trafficking with terrorists or undercut America's allies.

Mr. Reagan said the secret initiative, begun 18 months ago, had been undertaken "for the simplest and best of reasons: To renew a relationship with the nation of Iran to bring an honourable end to the bloody six-year war between Iran and Iraq to eliminate state-sponsored terrorism and subversion and to gain the safe return of all hostages."

He said he had decided to speak because of "unprecedented speculation and countless reports that have not only been wrong but have been potentially dangerous to the hostages and destructive of the opportunity before us."

Washington's relations with Tehran have been bitter since the Islamic government held 52 American hostages for 444 days in 1979-81.

"I am glad he has spoken, but he raised more questions than he answered," said Senator Robert Byrd, who will lead the Democratic Senate majority in the new Congress. "What we're seeing is a public relations game."

Senator Patrick Leahy of Vermont, vice-chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, said the White House had become involved in "a very high risk venture."

"I hope they make it very, very

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Thatcher heads for U.S. talks on arms and Iran

LONDON (Agencies) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher left for Washington on Friday for talks with President Ronald Reagan expected to focus on West European concern over the effects of any future nuclear disarmament in Europe.

Mrs. Thatcher made no comment to reporters as she boarded a Royal Air Force VC10 for the flight to Andrews Air Force Base outside Washington.

Her talks with Mr. Reagan and other top officials also were expected to cover U.S. policy on Iran and the hostage crisis.

British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, speaking to the House of Commons on Friday morning, distanced Britain from the U.S. policy of supplying arms to Iran. Without directly commenting on Mr. Reagan's television speech Thursday night, Mr. Howe stressed that Britain refused to deal with terrorists to secure the release of hostages.

Mrs. Thatcher is expected to seek an explanation of the U.S. government's negotiations with Iran, which appeared to breach Washington's declared policy of never dealing with countries accused of supporting international terrorism.

Mr. Howe told parliament that Britain was determined to retain

its own nuclear deterrent as long as the Warsaw Pact states maintained what he called their massive superiority in conventional forces and chemical weapons.

"It would be folly indeed to abandon nuclear weapons and so to make Europe safe for conventional or chemical warfare," Mr. Howe said.

Mr. Howe expressed support for the Reykjavik proposal for a 50 per cent cut in U.S. and Soviet strategic nuclear systems within five years but made no mention of a further U.S. offer to completely eliminate ballistic missiles in 10 years.

Such a 10-year deal could threaten British plans to install a new U.S. Trident nuclear missile system.

Mr. Howe said that for all the "new thinking" in the Soviet Union the facts of the East-West division remained basically the same.

The Soviet Union talks far more about peace and disarmament, but has in practice not stopped steadily building up its already massive forces," he said.

The foreign secretary reminded parliament that Mrs. Thatcher would be travelling to Moscow in the first half of next year.

'British intelligence helped Mossad abduct Vanunu'

LONDON (Agencies) — British intelligence helped the Israeli Mossad intelligence agency spirit Mordechai Vanunu, the disaffected nuclear technician, out of Britain to Israel, the Financial Times said Friday.

The newspaper attributed its information to unidentified senior Israeli politicians.

The Financial Times article said British intelligence — the agency was not specified — "was responsible for the original tipoff to Israel" over Mr. Vanunu, and the tip-off enabled the Mossad "to plan his alleged abduction from London."

The British Foreign Office refused to comment on the report, saying it never confirms or denies news stories about intelligence matters.

A Foreign Office spokesman, meanwhile, rejected as "100 per cent rubbish" a report in the Daily Telegraph saying Mr. Vanunu's lawyer, Amnon Zichroni, had been invited to come to London to meet with Foreign Office officials.

Mr. Zichroni is coming to London Sunday and says he hopes to gather information that may help his client. But the British spokesman said the Foreign Office had nothing to do with Mr. Zichroni's visit and had no plans to see him if he comes to London.

The government said Thursday it had been informed by Israel that Mr. Vanunu left the country of his own volition.

Fears that Mr. Vanunu, who worked at Israel's top-secret nuclear reactor plant at Dimona, was abducted by agents of Mossad, have cast a shadow over Anglo-Israeli relations.

The Israeli government acknowledged this week it was holding Vanunu after he revealed nuclear secrets to a London newspaper.

The Foreign Office said Israel issued the following statement in response to a request by the British ambassador in Tel Aviv about Mr. Vanunu's disappearance:

"Mr. Vanunu left Britain of his own volition and through normal departure procedures. His departure from Britain involved no violation of British law."

The Foreign Office added in its own statement on Thursday: "In those circumstances we have no further comment to make on the present position," and a spokesman said there was no evidence of official Israeli misdeeds in Britain in the affair.

Earlier, British politicians again raised the Vanunu case in the House of Commons.

Chad claims killing 200 Libyan troops, downs jet

N'DJAMENA (R) — Chad said Friday its armed forces had shot down a Libyan fighter aircraft and killed 200 Libyan soldiers in fighting in the north east of the country.

A Chadian military communiqué said heavy fighting was taking place Friday near the town of Fada, about 140 kilometres north of the 16th parallel, which divides Chad into a government-controlled south and rebel-held north.

The Libyan troops were supported by fighter aircraft, rocket launchers, tanks and artillery, the communiqué said.

The communiqué was issued as a Franco-African summit meeting began in the Togolese capital Lomé which is expected to be dominated by discussions on Chad's 20-year-old civil war.

Chad's President Hissene Habre is in Lomé and official Chadian radio has said he would seek a condemnation from the summit participants of Libya's role in Chad.

On Monday Chad said Libyan Armed Forces had killed hundreds of people in an air and ground attack on three villages in its desert north.

This claim followed earlier

allegations that Libya, which borders Chad to the north, "was killing" the population of northern Chad.

Libya says it has advisers but no soldiers in the landlocked central African nation.

On Wednesday, Mr. Habre said contacts had begun with northern rebel forces of former Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei to end the war.

He said Mr. Goukouni's forces were "no longer in the service of Libya," which has been the main backer of the northern rebels fighting his government.

Mr. Habre has been pressing France, which used to rule Chad, to give him military support for a push to drive Libya out of his country but Paris has up to now said that French troops stationed in Chad would not take an offensive role.

Mr. Goukouni has been living in exile in Libya but the Tripoli government appears to have withdrawn its financial and military backing for him and

switched its support to Achille Mbongo, who leads a rival group.

All previous attempts to negotiate an end to the conflict have failed, principally because both Mr. Habre and Mr. Goukouni have insisted on being regarded as Chad's legitimate head of state.

Sources close to the Lomé conference say Mr. Habre will call again on French President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac for military support and can expect backing for this from other pro-Western states such as Zaire.

Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Chirac have rejected earlier calls from Mr. Habre who feels the time is ripe to take advantage of turmoil in rebel ranks to retake the vast but sparsely populated north.

An estimated 1,200 French soldiers returned to Chad earlier this year after rebels made a further bid to capture N'Djamena, the capital.

The French troops' mission is essentially to defend military installations, including radar, at N'Djamena airport, as well as French jet fighters and bombers. Paris has said it will not send them to cross the so-called red line dividing the country.

Great) and bore banners reading "Chad, we Muslims will get back Palestine with our blood," "Dann Israel" and "Lee Kuan Yew, tool of the Zionists."

Mr. Lee is prime minister of Singapore.

About half of Malaysia's 16 million people are Muslim Malays and Islam is the official religion here.

Malaysia backs the Palestine Liberation Organisation against Israel, which has diplomats in Singapore.

Prime Minister Danuk Seri Mahathir Mohammad and other top Malay officials have spoken out often recently against alleged but unspecified "Zionist" attempts to subvert Malaysia.

Charles, Diana arrive in Qatar

DOHA (R) — Britain's prince and princess of Wales arrived in Qatar Friday after visiting a lonely British radio relay station on the Omani desert island of Masirah.

Princess Diana, in a pale pink dress and a pink-and-white striped necktie, hung onto her hat in the stiff breeze blowing across Doha airport.

A band played as Qatar's Crown Prince, Sheikh Hamad, walked with Prince Charles past an honour guard in uniforms of white and maroon, Qatar's national colours.

The royal couple are to spend two days in this peninsula emirate jutting into the Gulf from the mainland of Saudi Arabia.

U.N. chief speaks against Israeli settlements

UNITED NATIONS (R) — U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has expressed concern over the "consequences that would flow" from establishing more Israeli settlements in territories occupied since the 1967 Middle East war.

"This is a matter of deep concern and, more than any other single factor, contributes to doubts in the minds of many about Israel's readiness to negotiate a peace settlement that would require its withdrawal from the territories," he stated.

In an annual report to the General Assembly on the situation in the Middle East, he said it was urgently necessary to find a negotiating procedure acceptable to all concerned.

Meanwhile, it was of great importance that the parties should avoid any actions that could increase tension and suspicion between them and thus make the search for an agreed negotiating process even more difficult.

In this connection, I am particularly concerned about the consequences that would flow from the establishment by Israel of additional settlements in the occupied territories," the secretary general said.

He also said peace efforts would be enhanced "if there were a lessening of violent incidents, which all too frequently involve innocent lives and of which there have been some particularly terrible examples during the period under review." He did not spell out what incidents he was referring to.

In his overall assessment, Mr. Perez de Cuellar said the attainment of a just and lasting peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict continued to be elusive.

It had not yet proved possible to reach agreement on the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East as recommended in General Assembly resolutions, and the situation in the region continued to be highly volatile, he said.

The secretary general said there was a wide measure of agreement within the international community that a peace settlement should be based on the following three considerations:

"Withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab territories occupied since June 1967 acknowledgement of a respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all the states in the region and their right to live in peace within secure and recognised boundaries and finally a satisfactory solution of the Palestinian problem based on the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including self-determination. In this context, the question of Jerusalem also remains of primary importance," the U.N. chief said.

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McFarlane: Iran meeting arranged 18 months ago

NEW YORK (Agencies) — President Reagan's secret emissary to Iran has said that arrangements for his trip to Tehran in May began 18 months ago.

Former National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane said in a television interview Thursday night that the agenda for his visit was set at a meeting with an "intermediary" in London late last year.

"The origin of the dialogue ... began about a year and a half ago when we became aware there were elements in Iran who recognised the state of decline of the country, the futility and harm that was being done by the export of terrorism," he said.

Mr. McFarlane previously would say little about his mission to Tehran. He spoke after Mr. Reagan announced on television that the United States had sent arms to Iran, but that the shipment was not made as ransom to free Americans held in Lebanon.

Mr. McFarlane said he was accompanied to Iran by Lt. Col. Oliver North of the National Security Council and an interpreter.

Asked about reports that he and the others had carried false passports and had been disguised as members of an airline flight crew, Mr. McFarlane said: "We came as properly-clad representatives of the United States government and were received hospitably and were treated with the normal practice that surrounds a meeting like this."

Of a report that he might have brought a cake, Mr. McFarlane said: "I didn't have anything to do with a cake."

Asked why it had been necessary to go to Iran, when discussions with Iranian diplomats could have been held outside the country, Mr. McFarlane said: "Conditions in Iran right now ... are very difficult and it's hard for people to go in and out."

"And I think that for them the demonstration of our earnest by someone physically in Tehran was quite a bit of difference and quite a

bit easier for them to manage." The Washington Post said Friday in a chronology that the American diplomatic move toward Iran had its inception during the June 1985, hijacking to Beirut of TWA Flight 847.

The United States realised the intervention of Iran had led to the freeing of some of the hostages and Mr. McFarlane explored the possibility of new diplomatic channels to Iran.

The director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, David Kimche, and some Israeli arms dealers suggested to Mr. McFarlane the United States could show its good faith by approving some shipments of military spare parts to Iran.

A former agent of the Mossad, Israeli secret service and an exiled Iranian businessman who was a friend of Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hussein Mousavi made the first contacts and a plan of U.S.-made military spare parts was flown from Israel to Tehran by way of Portugal in early September.

A second plane followed on Sept. 14, the day hostage Rev. Benjamin Weir was released.

The New York Times Friday named Manucher Ghorbanifar, an Iranian expatriate businessman living in Europe, as the key intermediary suggested by Israeli officials.

However, other hostages were not freed despite U.S. hopes, the Post report said, and Mr. McFarlane and other officials met Israeli arms dealers in London early this year.

Mr. McFarlane had left the White House on Dec. 4 but remained involved with the negotiations. The Americans, partly on advice of Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, decided the continued use of Israeli arms dealers would be too dangerous, the Post report said.

In January, Mr. Reagan approved a secret plan to explore further contacts with Iran, at first ruling out any arms deal but changing his mind in April.

He contacted Mr. Peres, who offered the services of an aide, and

reportedly the president also offered to send arms to Israel for transshipment to Iran. These specifically included spare parts for Iran's U.S.-built jets.

Mr. McFarlane was told in May the way was open for his talks with negotiators in Tehran but the Iranian failure to free any hostages left Washington disappointed.

There were further arms shipments on July 3-4, according to the Post chronology, followed by the release of the Rev. Lawrence Jenco, and in October, with David Jacobsen being released on Nov. 2.

Later that week, as a result of political infighting in Tehran, the Post said, a version of the McFarlane visit was published in a Lebanese magazine and the resulting media reports in the United States led to Mr. Reagan's nationwide television speech Thursday night.

In Beirut the magazine that revealed the U.S. overtures to Iran to win the release of American hostages in Lebanon said Thursday that Mr. McFarlane made two secret trips to Tehran in July and in September.

Ash Shira weekly, which is well informed on the current power struggle between Iran's militants and moderates, said it was on the second trip that Mr. McFarlane brought with him spare parts for Iran's U.S.-made planes, its radars and air defence system.

The magazine cited unnamed sources close to Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri, the appointed heir of revolutionary patriarch Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, as the source of its new information on Mr. McFarlane's trips.

Montazeri heads the militant wing of Iran's Islamic Revolution against the moderates that are headed by Parliament Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani.

Rafsanjani said last week that Mr. McFarlane, who resigned his post as national security adviser in December, had arrived unexpectedly in Tehran in September, disguised in a military

uniform. Rafsanjani claimed that Mr. McFarlane and five unnamed aides who accompanied him were held incommunicado at a Tehran hotel for five days and the deported to the United States.

Ash Shira quoted Montazeri sources as scoffing at Rafsanjani's version. They said Mr. McFarlane's five-day stay at Tehran's Hilton Hotel was requested by Iran's military command to test the spare parts brought with him for the Iranian Air Force.

"It was only after the air force improved its performance as a result of the U.S. supplies by shooting down three Iraqi jets that the Iranian government was convinced of the seriousness of the American offer," Ash Shira quoted the same sources as saying.

"The Iranian response was swift: American hostages David Jacobsen was freed in Beirut as a result of a direct dialogue between Tehran and Washington without any role for a third party," Ash Shira added.

This suggests that Anglican Church envoy Terry Waine had a hand in the Nov. 2 release of Jacobsen, 55, who was the administrator of the American Hospital in Beirut.

The magazine said its original revelation of McFarlane's trip to Tehran last week had intensified the Montazeri-Rafsanjani power struggle and that Khomeini, still wary of a direct dialogue between Tehran and Washington, was shying away from taking sides.

"His verdict will decide Iran's future course — whether to approve the dialogue with the United States or support the logic of the revolution against that of the state. It appears he is taking his time in weighing the rival logics," Ash Shira said.

It said Montazeri was opposed to any form of deal with the United States concerning the hostages, Afghanistan, or the Iran-Iraq war.

The magazine also said Montazeri's supporters used the seventh anniversary of the seizure of the U.S. embassy in Tehran on Nov. 4 to try to seize the Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti embassies.

Herzog cancels visit to the Philippines

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's President Chaim Herzog Friday cancelled a visit to the Philippines planned for next Monday, Israeli state radio reported.

It said Herzog, currently on a Pacific tour, decided to take the Philippines off his itinerary feeling that his presence there could exacerbate the already tense political situation in Manila.

He reached his decision after a telephone conversation with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and consultations with Israel's ambassador to the Philippines, Meir Gavish, the radio said.

The Foreign Ministry confirmed that the visit was off but was unable to add any details.

The move follows a conflicting report from the Philippines

embassy in Tel Aviv which earlier said the trip would go ahead as scheduled.

Meanwhile in Kuala Lumpur, about 300 Malaysian Muslim opposition supporters Friday demonstrated outside the Singapore High Commission (embassy) against next week's visit to Singapore by Herzog.

Some protesters crossed the road to the U.S. embassy and burned U.S. and Israeli flags. One demonstrator, carrying a portrait of Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, threw some rocks, breaking a guard-house window.

The fundamentalist Parti Islam Se-Malaysia supporters cried "Allah-Akbar" (God is

Great) and bore banners reading "Chad, we Muslims will get back Palestine with our blood," "Dann Israel" and "Lee Kuan Yew, tool of the Zionists."

Mr. Lee is prime minister of Singapore.

About half of Malaysia's 16 million people are Muslim Malays and Islam is the official religion here.

Malaysia backs the Palestine Liberation Organisation against Israel, which has diplomats in Singapore.

Prime Minister Danuk Seri Mahathir Mohammad and other top Malay officials have spoken out often recently against alleged but unspecified "Zionist" attempts to subvert Malaysia.

Charles, Diana arrive in Qatar

DOHA (R) — Britain's prince and princess of Wales arrived in Qatar Friday after visiting a lonely British radio relay station on the Omani desert island of Masirah.

Princess Diana, in a pale pink dress and a pink-and-white striped necktie, hung onto her hat in the stiff breeze blowing across Doha airport.

A band played as Qatar's Crown Prince, Sheikh Hamad, walked with Prince Charles past an honour guard in uniforms of white and maroon, Qatar's national colours.

The royal couple are to spend two days in this peninsula emirate jutting into the Gulf from the mainland of Saudi Arabia.

Police question 4 Israelis over talks with PLO

RAMLEH (R) — Four Israelis were summoned for police questioning about their controversial meeting in Romania with representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

"Attorney-General Yosef Harish has said the meeting between 29 Israelis and 15 Palestinians on Nov. 6 could be a violation of an Israeli law banning contact with terrorist groups.

Four members of the Israeli delegation, Latif Dori, Yael Lotan, Eliezer Feiler and Reuven Kammer were handed summonses on their return to Tel Aviv last Friday.

They were questioned Thursday at Ramleh, near Tel

Aviv, and ordered to post a \$330 bond.

"We did not go (to Romania) in order to break the law but to carry a message of peace," Lotan told reporters at the end of her interrogation.

Dori said he and Lotan answered police questions. Kammer and Feiler did not.

"We exercised our legal right not to answer any questions," Kammer said.

Police issued a terse statement saying the investigation would continue.

Outside the police station, Dori read a telegram the four sent to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who publicly called them traitors for meeting the PLO.

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TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION
Tel: 773111-19

PROGRAMME ONE
15:30 Korna
15:55 Cartoons and children programmes
16:25 Horizons of knowledge
17:00 Circus
17:30 Local programme
18:00 Teaching French
18:30 Local series
19:00 Family programme
19:30 Programme review
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Iraq Newsletter
20:45 Arabic series
21:00 Local programme
21:30 Arabic play
22:00 News Summary in Arabic
22:30 Play continued

PROGRAMME TWO
18:00 Entree libre
18:30 Les Animaux Du Monde
19:00 News in French
19:15 La Vie des Peuples
19:30 News in Hebrew
19:45 Science World
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 You Again
21:00 Spotlight
21:15 Saturday variety show
22:00 News in English
22:30 Feature film: Pony Express Rider

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & party on 95.0 KHz. SW
Tel: 774111-19

07:00 Light Music
07:30 News Desk
08:00 Morning Show
08:30 News Summary
09:00 Morning Show Continued
10:00 The Musical in Review
10:30 News Summary
11:00 Readings
11:30 Pop Session
12:00 News Summary
12:30 Pop Session
13:00 News Bulletin
14:00 Jordan Weekly
14:30 Concert Hour
15:00 News Summary
15:30 Instrumental Old Favorites
16:00 Special Feature
17:00 Music
17:30 News Summary
18:00 Top Twenty
18:30 News Desk
19:00 Date with a Star
20:00 News

BBC WORLD SERVICE
639.720, 1323 KHz.

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Here's the Humph
06:45 Reflections 07:00 Financial News
07:00 World News 07:30 24 Hours
07:30 News Summary 07:50 About Britain
07:45 The World Today 08:00
Newsdesk 08:30 Morning News 09:00 World
News 09:30 24 Hours News Summary
09:30 News from the World 09:45 Network
UK 10:00 World News 10:30 24 Hours
Newsdesk 10:15 Tenor and Bedtime
11:00 World News 11:30 British Press
Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30
Cut News: Look Ahead 11:45
About Britain 12:00 News Summary:
Here's the Humph 12:15 Letter from
America 12:30 People and Politics 12:45
Letter from America 12:50 World News
13:00 News About Britain 13:15
European Cabaret Songs 13:30
Meridian 14:00 Newsdesk 14:15
Multimedia 14:45 Sports Round-up
15:00 World News 15:30 24 Hours News
Summary 15:30 Network UK 15:45
Country Style 16:00 News Summary:
Music Now 16:30 About Time 17:00
Special News 17:15 Saturday Special
18:00 World News 18:15 Saturday
Special 19:00 News Summary: Saturday
Special 19:30 Book Choice 19:30 News
Summary: Saturday Special 19:45
Sports Round-up 20:00 Newsdesk

VOICE OF AMERICA
1260 MW. 7200, 9565, 11740 11925
and 15210 KHz.

05:00 News: Informal Presentation of
Popular Music with Feature Reports,
Interviews, Answers to Listener's
Questions, Science Reports, Sports
News at 30 minute past the hour.
Focus, Sunday Morning 6:10, Close Up,
Saturday evening at 6:10, 12:00 News
17:10 This Week 17:30 Press
Conference USA 18:00 News 18:30
American Viewpoints 18:30 Special
English News and Features 19:00 News
19:30 Weekend 19:30 Magazine Show
20:00 World News 20:10 Close-up 20:30
Special English News & Features 21:00
News 21:30 American Viewpoints 21:30
Special English News USA, 22:00 News and
Editorial 22:15 News USA Jazz 23:00
News 23:30 Weekend

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS
* An exhibition of paintings by Wendy Powell at the British Council (until Nov. 20).
* An exhibition of Algerian paintings at the Professional Associations Complex (until Nov. 18).
* Exhibition of Czech paintings at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Nov. 18).

LECTURE
* The Rev. Dr. Michele Piccirilli OFM, will present a lecture on the latest discovery at Ein El Rasas titled "The rediscovery of an ancient city of Jordan: Ein El Rasas" on Saturday 15 November at 6:00 p.m. at Yarmouk University, Sunday 16 November at 6:00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.

PRESENTATION
* Presentation of the forthcoming Peace exhibition of Jordan's antiquities and arts at 6:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES
Royal Cultural Centre. Tel. 6610267
American Centre. 64371
British Council. 641520
French Cultural Centre. 641078
German Cultural Centre. 641993
Greek Cultural Centre. 644203
Soviet Cultural Centre. 644203
Syrian Cultural Centre. 644203
Turkish Cultural Centre. 639777
Hayat Arts Centre. 665195
Hassan Youth City. 6671816
Y.W.C.A. 641793
Y.W.M.A. 641078
Amman Municipal Library. 637111
University of Jordan Library. 643555

MUSEUMS
Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also models from Mesopotamia and Jericho (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill).

PRAYER TIMES
06:37 Fajr
06:01 Sunrise
12:01 Dhuhr
14:18 Asr
16:38 Maghrib
18:02 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
This information is supplied by the Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS
06:05 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)
06:45 London, Larnaca (BA)
07:20 Cairo (MS)
07:30 Karachi, Dubai (RJ)
07:30 Damascus (RJ)
07:30 Dhahran, Kuwait (RJ)
08:05 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (RJ)
17:00 Larnaca (RJ)
17:20 Cairo (RJ)
17:30 New York, Vienna (RJ)
18:40 Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)
19:00 Tripoli (RJ)
01:00 Baghdad (RJ)

OTHER FLIGHTS
02:45 Belgrade (JU)
07:20 London, Larnaca (BA)
11:30 Cairo (MS)
13:40 Karachi, Dubai (RJ)
14:40 Tripoli (RJ)
15:10 Riyadh (SV)
17:15 Paris, Damascus (AF)
17:30 Dhahran, Kuwait (RJ)
18:25 Amsterdam, Larnaca (KL)
18:30 Baghdad (RJ)
19:05 Rome, Damascus (AZ)
06:15 Frankfurt (LH)

DEPARTURES
06:45 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:00 Tripoli (RJ)
11:30 Paris (RJ)
11:45 Rome, Madrid (RJ)
12:00 Geneva, Brussels (RJ)
12:15 Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)
12:30 Larnaca (RJ)
12:30 Cairo (RJ)
12:30 Bahrain, Dubai (RJ)
12:40 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
12:50 Baghdad (RJ)
13:30 Kuwait (RJ)

OTHER FLIGHTS
04:05 Belgrade (JU)

USEFUL TELEPHONE

Yarmouk hosts course on demography, communications

IRBID (Petra) — Yarmouk University President Mohammad Hammad today inaugurated an intensive regional course on demography, communications and development programmes.

The course, organized by the university's Department of Journalism and Mass Communications in cooperation with the Union of Arab Broadcasting Corporations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), is being financed by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).

The course aims at making participants aware of demographic growth characteristics and their impact on development in the Arab World and defining the role of information, education and communications in spreading information and upgrading awareness about population issues.

During the course, participants will also discuss the role of research in defining the

characteristics of communities and they will assess the role of mass communications and the availability of information and data, using this information for supporting development and demographic programmes.

The course also aims to define research methods and tools and to evaluate both in improving performance.

Taking part in the course are representatives from Jordan, Egypt, Tunisia, Bahrain, Algeria, Syria, Sudan, Somalia, Qatar, Morocco, South Yemen, Iraq and North Yemen.

During the course, participants will receive lectures about information on educational and communications programmes, in addition to lectures on demographic situation in the Arab World and its reflections on development and family planning programmes.

The course will focus on the role of radio, television and other mass media in serving development causes and demographic activities through training, researches and producing communication materials.

American group visits East, West Banks to pray for peace

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — "Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God" were the words of a biblical verse which prompted a 215-member group to come to Jordan and the holy shrines of the West Bank as part of a demonstration of their desire for world peace.

The group — comprising members of most Christian denominations in the U.S. and Mexico — crossed the Jordan River on foot and hand-in-hand on their way to visit the holy places within the programme of a nine-day "prayer for world peace" conference.

The group, now in the West Bank, will be back in Amman on Nov. 19 to end the prayer for peace conference which has been jointly organised by the U.S. based Compass tours travel agency in cooperation with the Ministry of Tourism and the Royal Jordanian Airline.

While in the East Bank, the

group made tours of Jerash and Madaba where they held prayers for peace.

The organisers of the visit are expecting more of these groups to come to Jordan and the occupied territories in the next few months.

"We expect about 1,000 members in various groups to visit Jordan for the same purpose," said Mr. Raymond Masillo, Compass tours vice president.

The ages of the members in the group, which includes family members and church ministers, range from 13 to 85 years and all have received certificates from the Ministry of Tourism. The ministry also presented peace medals to the tour hosts and ministers.

According to a Ministry of Tourism official Nihad Safieh, tourism from the United States to Jordan has picked up during 1986 over that in the past year which registered a sharp drop in the number of tourists. Mr. Safieh said it was expected that the number of tourists will increase to 3,500 during December 1986 and January and February 1987.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Prince Abdullah opens car show

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein on Thursday opened the second exhibition of cars at the Orthodox Club in Amman. The four-day exhibition is displaying nearly all the latest models of cars that Jordan imports through different agents. Altogether, 76 1987 models are being displayed by 24 car dealers and some companies are displaying a wide range of car accessories and spare parts.

Dajani to chair governors' talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Interior Rajai Dajani will chair a meeting of provincial governors on Saturday to discuss working papers on promoting services in different governorates of the Kingdom. A Ministry of Interior spokesman said that the governors will discuss the role of their offices in implementing the 1986-1990 five-year development plan in their respective regions. Amendments of regulations governing the use of land and traffic issues will be discussed at the meeting. Also to be reviewed is issuing passports to citizens of the badia regions of the Kingdom.

Nuwimeh junction claims another life

IRBID (J.T.) — A road accident on the Irbid-Amman road on Thursday caused the death of one person and the injury of six others, three of them seriously. Reports in the local press said that the accident, which occurred largely because of speeding, happened near the Nuwimeh junction — the site of numerous previous accidents. The accident involved two cars and one of the injured was a two-year old child.

Syrian agriculture official due today

AMMAN (Petra) — Director General of the Syrian company for fruit and vegetables Mohammad Sameer Abdul Dayem is due in Amman for a several-day visit to Jordan during which he will meet with the minister of agriculture and a number of agriculture officials. The Syrian official will also hold talks with the director general of the Agricultural and Marketing Processing Company of Jordan (AMPCO) Ghazi Abu Hassan to specify the quantities of fruits and vegetables which each country will export to the other one in implementation of a protocol signed between the two companies.

More people use ferry links

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 364,396 passengers have arrived in Jordan via the Aqaba-Nuweibeh and Aqaba-Suez lines since the beginning of this year up to the end of September, up from 301,484 passengers during the same period of last year. Ports Corporation sources said that the number of passengers departing on the two lines reached 350,034 since the beginning of this year until the end of September against 149,004 passengers during the same period of the last year.

Sayegh to attend French Caritas festivities

AMMAN (J.T.) — Archbishop Salim Al Sayegh, head of the Roman Catholic community in Jordan and deputy chairman of the Jordan Caritas Society leaves for France Saturday to take part in celebrations of the French Caritas Society which is marking its 40th anniversary. During the visit to France, Archbishop Sayegh will discuss the possibility of Caritas financing for a number of Jordanian development projects.

King reaffirms Jordan's commitment in support of national causes, liberation

Al Aqsa Mosque, Jerusalem and our Arab brothers living under occupation will not be forsaken, King says at ceremony to celebrate anniversary of Prophet Mohammad's birthday

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein has said that Jordan will honour its commitments, remain faithful to national causes and will continue to rally Arabs and Muslims for the liberation of their holy land, at the same time continuing to extend all possible help to Arab brothers in the occupied Arab territories.

Addressing a ceremony held at the Palace of Culture of Al Hussein Youth City on Thursday to mark the anniversary of the birth of the Prophet Mohammed, King Hussein said that Jordan will never forsake Al Aqsa Mosque and the city of Jerusalem. "These will remain our main preoccupations and the centre of our concern, and we will continue to confront challenges with determination, resoluteness and faith, well-confident of the final victory," King Hussein stressed.

He said that on this holy occasion Jordan remembers and greets the Arab people living under Israeli rule, and supports their steadfastness in the face of adversity.

Referring to the birth of the Prophet, the King said that it marked the advent of a new era in history, a change in culture and thought; and an emergence of a new faith which carried a new message to the world — aiming to give people happiness, both spiritually and materially.

The holy occasion is an incentive for all Muslims to follow in the footsteps of the Prophet and to learn from the lessons in his own life and from his struggle to serve humanity, King Hussein said.

Islam, King Hussein said, does not encourage deviationists, extremists and terrorists or corrupt people but calls for reason, high morals, diligence, equality and integrity.

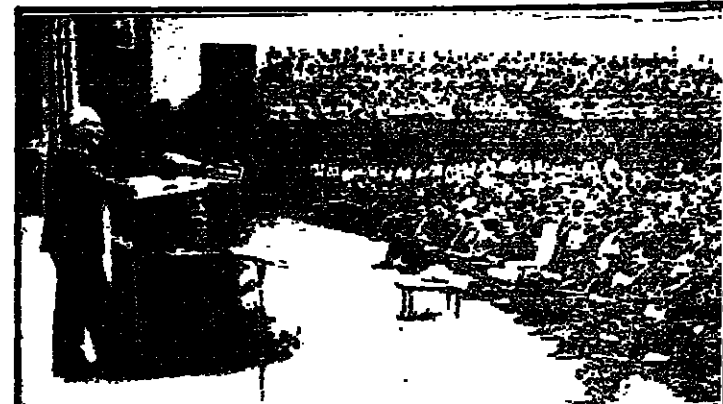
In his life and his actions, the Prophet Mohammed was a moderate and balanced personality and his behaviour at

Calls for unity

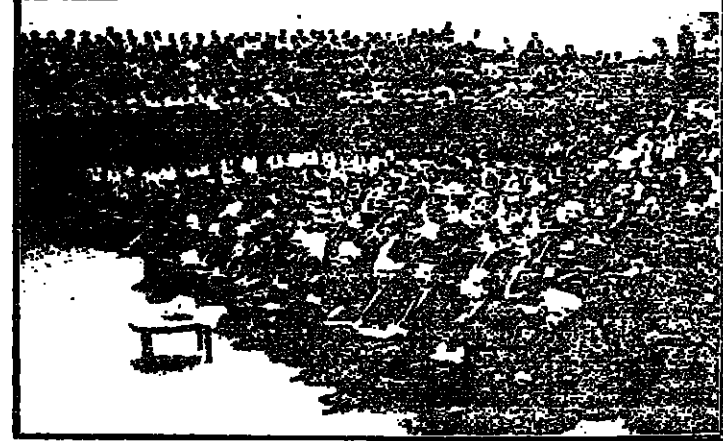
Chief Islamic Justice Sheikh Mohammad Mheilan delivered a speech to the ceremony in which he urged Arabs and Muslims to adhere to the Islamic religion and its teachings and he called on them to end their differences and join their ranks in the face of the common challenges.

Another speaker was Minister of Education Thouqan Al Hindawi who also called on Arabs and Muslims to unite in the face of dangers threatening their existence.

The ceremony was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament Ahmad Lawzi and Akef Fayed, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, cabinet members, members of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, heads of Arab and



His Majesty King Hussein on Thursday addresses a ceremony at Al Hussein Youth City (above) to mark the anniversary of the birthday of the Prophet Mohammed which was attended by senior government officials, religious leaders and army officers (below) — photos: Youssef Al 'Allan



Islamic diplomatic missions and senior officials and guests. and high ranking army officers to mark the anniversary of the birth of the Prophet Mohammed.

Public procession

To mark the occasion, the Ministry of Awaqaf and Islamic Affairs organised a public procession in Amman. The marchers, who included scouts and army bands, passed through the main streets of the capital ending the procession at the new municipality building.

King Hussein received cables of good wishes from senior officials

Cables

On the occasion of the Prophet Mohammed's birthday, the King received cables of congratulations from a number of Arab leaders including King Hassan II of Morocco, Sudanese head of state Ahmad Al Merghani and President of the Maldives Maumoon Abdul Gayoom.

Jordan celebrates King's birthday anniversary

(Continued from page 1)

held at Aqaba Friday evening. Public rallies and processions were also held in various regions. Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor on Thursday opened the newly-built Al Hashemiyeh square in downtown Amman and the Plaza Hotel at the Housing Bank complex in Amman.

At the downtown ceremony, Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Rawabdeh said the newly opened square and the area that surrounded it constituted the first stage of a project aimed at developing the central districts of the capital. The project is drawn up with the purpose of preserving the archaeological sites in the area and facilitating the flow of traffic and offering better access to pedestrians to the shopping areas in downtown Amman, the mayor said.

The King and Queen unveiled a commemorative plaque at the square and received flowers from children. The King later lit a candle to mark the occasion.

The King and Queen toured the square, which is set up on a 12-dunum plot surrounded by bookshops, souvenir shops and stores that deal with Jordan's

traditional crafts. In the middle of the JD 250,000 square is a pool with a fountain surrounded by a flower garden. The square is within easy reach from surrounding roads and alleys.

Municipal officials said the square could accommodate 10,000 people and could be used for public festivities on national occasions.

Later, the King and Queen opened the Plaza Hotel. Their Majesties unveiled a commemorative plaque and toured the different parts of the new hotel which includes conference halls, restaurants and a health centre.

At the outset of the inauguration ceremony, Housing Bank Director and Chairman of the Board of Directors Zuhair Khouri made a speech welcoming the King and Queen and outlining the Housing Bank's projects and achievements. The new project, he said, is one more accomplishment in Jordan under the leadership of King Hussein.

Referring to the bank's achievements Mr. Khouri said that the bank, which has 80 branches around the Kingdom serving 400,000 people, had

helped to finance the construction of 63,000 housing units.

The bank has extended its services to the West Bank, financing housing projects to enhance the Arab people's steadfastness, Mr. Khouri said.

He said the new hotel, which was financed through a surplus in the Housing Bank's financial revenues, would serve as a major financial and economic centre in the Middle East.

Later, King Hussein conferred the Independence Medal of the First Order on Mr. Khouri in recognition of his efforts, and received a token gift on his birthday from the Housing Bank's management.

The ceremony was attended by Mr. Rifai, the speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Prince Ra'd, Gen. Sharif Zaid, and cabinet members, senior officials and high-ranking army officers as well as members of Arab and diplomatic missions in Amman and the directors of financial organisations and banks in the Kingdom.

On the occasion of his birthday, King Hussein received cables of good wishes from Jordanian officials and representatives of the public and private organisations.

Among those congratulating the King were Upper House Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, Lower House Speaker Akef Al Fayed, Gen. Sharif Zaid and the directors of the Intelligence, Public Security and Civil Defence departments.

The King also received cables of

congratulations from the heads of state of a number of Arab and friendly countries. The cables came from King Hassan II of Morocco, Sultan Qaboos Ibn Sa'id of Oman, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, Algerian President Chadli Benjedid, Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, United Arab Emirates (UAE) President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan, Emir of Kuwait Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, Emir of Qatar Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Hamad Al Thani, Emir of Bahrain Sheikh Isa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa, UAE Vice-President and Prime Minister Sheikh Rashed Ibn Saad Al Maktoum, Bahraini Crown Prince Sheikh Hamad Ibn Isa Al Khalifa, Qatari Crown Prince and Defence Minister Sheikh Hamad Ibn Khalifa Al Thani, Kuwaiti Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Sa'd Al Abdullah Al Salem Al Sabah, Bahraini Prime Minister Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa, Speaker of the Egyptian People's Council Dr. Rifat Al Mahjoub and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, King Baudouin of Belgium, Sultan Hassanah Bolikiah of Brunei, Indian President Zail Singh, Filipino President Corazon Aquino, and North Korean President Kim Il-Sung.

On the occasion of the King's birthday, the JEA also marked the completion of a new project by switching on streetlights on the road leading from Amman to the Queen Alia International Airport. The project has just been completed by the JEA.

The ceremony was attended by Mr. Rifai, the speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Prince Ra'd, Gen. Sharif Zaid, and cabinet members, senior officials and high-ranking army officers as well as members of Arab and diplomatic missions in Amman and the directors of financial organisations and banks in the Kingdom.

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The King also received cables of

Reagan imposes sanctions on Syria

(Continued from page 1)

clear that arms are not going to be traded for hostages," he said in a television interview. "I do think that Americans working or travelling in the Middle East are going to be at risk."

Mr. Eagleburger said he felt the affair would weaken America's credibility particularly with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who arrived in Washington Friday and will visit Mr. Reagan at Camp David on Saturday.

"I think she's got to feel under stress. She's been tough and we haven't," Mr. Eagleburger said.

Mr. Reagan said all the U.S. military supplies sent to Iran would not fill a single cargo plane. They had been dispatched to convince the unidentified elements with whom the United States was dealing in Tehran that his negotiators were acting with presidential authority.

"Those with whom we were in contact took considerable risks and needed a signal of our serious intent if they were to carry on and broaden the dialogue," he said.

"The United States has not made concessions to those who

hold our people captive in Lebanon. And we will not. The United States has not swapped hostages or plane loads of American weapons for the return of American hostages. And we will not."

House Armed Services Committee Chairman Les Aspin of Wisconsin regretted there was "ample evidence for the Iranians to think we were exchanging military equipment for hostages — and for lots of other people to think so."

Hostages Benjamin Weir, Lawrence Jenco and David Jacobson, hospital administrator of the American University in Beirut, were released by their captors during the period of the sporadic Iranian-American contacts.

Various reports have said there were several arms shipments to Iran in that period but Mr. Reagan heatedly denied any of the military supplies represented a "ransom payment."

He said the United States had made clear Iran must oppose all forms of international terrorism as a condition of progress in its relationship with the United States.

Khamenei: No compromise

(Continued from page 1)

McFarlane was sent to Tehran this year to "open a dialogue," and said that he held four days of talks with Iranian officials.

But Mr. Khamenei stressed that no Iranian officials met with Mr. McFarlane and challenged the U.S. to name any who talked to the American delegation.

"It's a pure lie. There was no political talks with any official... only a few intelligence agents went to debrief them," he said.

The only other factual point in the Reagan speech which Mr. Khamenei denied was that Washington started its secret contacts with Iran 18 months ago.

"They might have started some talks with some people. But they were not Iranian authorities, even low-ranking officials... they might have been arms dealers," he said.

Mr. Khamenei also questioned the truth of assertions by Mr. Reagan that the secret initiative had aimed at ending the Gulf war and eliminating terrorism.

He said the U.S. had "instigated Iraq to attack Iran" six years ago, and now wanted to impose peace on Iran when it was "just a few steps from final victory."

He said the U.S. was "the great example of state terrorism... resorting to acts of terror to regain its superpower formidability."

Mr. Khamenei said Mr. Reagan's admission that the U.S. had no evidence of Iranian involvement in terroristic acts in the past 18 months, while official U.S. statements had condemned Iran as a centre of world terrorism, showed "lying" and "opportunism" of American leaders.

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ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday's

Al Ra'i: Jordan's commitment to Jerusalem

KING Hussein has again vowed that Jordan will remain committed to the cause of liberating Arab land and regaining their rights that have been usurped by the Israeli enemy. In an address marking the anniversary of the birth of the Prophet Mohammad, King Hussein pledged that Jordan will continue its assistance to the Arab people of Palestine, strengthening their resistance and enhancing their steadfastness. Above all, the monarch said that Jordan can not and will not forsake Al Aqsa Mosque and the other holy shrines in Jerusalem and the holy city itself. He said that Jordan will struggle with determination and resoluteness to achieve the liberation of the holy places and this is the main concern of the Jordanian people and the Muslim World. On this holy occasion the King greeted the steadfast people of Palestine and prayed to God that they maintain their stand in the face of the Israeli onslaught and arbitrary measures directed against their existence and their holy places. King Hussein also used this holy occasion to remind the world in general and the Muslim nations in particular that Jordan has a duty towards their brothers and that Arabs and Muslims should work relentlessly for the liberation of Jerusalem and Al Aqsa Mosque. If the Muslims heed this call and work for achieving that goal then they no doubt would achieve victory over their enemies as their ancestors did at Hittin, Yarmouk, Mu'ta and Ain Galat when they were united and struggling for the same noble goals.

Al Dustour: Jordan marks King's birthday

THE Jordanian family today celebrates the birthday of King Hussein the leader of this country who laid the foundation for its construction and prosperity. This is an occasion for the Jordanian family to renew allegiance to the monarch and to express total support for his leadership and to work with him for the achievement of the national aspirations. When Jordanians express their very warm feelings for the monarch they thus reflect their firm belief that their leader had achieved for them more than they had hoped for, and that they are proud of the accomplishments of their country under his rule. The King's birthday is a reminder of the services this leader had offered to his countrymen and the Arab Nation at large, in true commitment to the principles and the message of the Great Arab Revolt. One look at the past history of Jordan reveals that the process of development and construction was not a bed of roses but had been fraught with danger and challenges which had been overcome thanks to the wise leadership of King Hussein. Jordan under the King accomplished numerous achievements on the domestic, regional and international fronts. The armed forces which defend the motherland are a source of pride for all Arabs and the continued endeavours of the King to achieve solidarity among Arab countries and exemplify.

Sawt Al Shaab: Marking the Prophet's birthday

YESTERDAY Jordan celebrated the anniversary of the birth of the Prophet Mohammad which is a dear occasion to all Muslims. The anniversary reminds of a great leader who struggled to achieve justice and peace and who denounced extremism and deplored any deviation from the sound course of faith. In his days, the Prophet accomplished unity among Muslims and removed all differences and divisions and corruption within the Islamic Nation. The Prophet used to call for unification of ranks in the face of challenges and external enemies and always urged Muslims to avoid size differences and work for the common cause. On this occasion, King Hussein reminded the Muslim people that they should not abandon their holy places and their Islamic sites in Jerusalem. The King said that the regaining of Al Aqsa Mosque should remain our main pre-occupation and our greatest concern. The Muslims of today should display to the world the significance of the Prophet's message and prove they are faithful to his faith and his long struggle for unity, justice and peace.

Thursday's

Al Ra'i: A reminder for unity

JORDAN and the Arab and Muslim nations around the world Thursday celebrated the anniversary of the birth of the Prophet Mohammad. It was an occasion for all Muslims to consider the birth of the Prophet as a new era in their lives and a beacon, lighting their way and leading them towards real happiness in the footsteps of the Prophet who struggled for achieving freedom, justice and peace for all people on earth. But the anniversary comes at a time when the Arabs and Muslims are in disarray, unlike their ancestors who were united in the struggle against the enemies of the nation. The Arabs and Muslims have deviated from the sound course of Islam and have taken to pleasures of the world. They remain divided and are continually fighting among themselves. The Arabs and Muslims of today have forgotten their usurped holy land and allowed their enemies to desecrate the holy shrines. As a result the Israeli enemies are escalating their hostile actions and their soldiers have been instructed to kill Muslims and Arabs, and to carry out acts of terrorism against all Islamic nations. The Arabs and Muslims have no alternative but to return to faith and to religion if they want to unify their ranks and achieve victory over their enemies.

Al Dustour: A lesson to imitate

THURSDAY marked the anniversary of the birth of the Prophet Mohammad. It came at a time when the Muslims are in dire need for unity and solidarity in the face of the conspiracies hatched by their enemies. The anniversary bears sublime meanings and reminds of the great achievements of the Prophet who brought to the world a message and who struggled to serve God and his nation. In his struggle, to unify his nation and to lead them to Islam, the Prophet had shown courage unmatched by any leader, and had displayed a character that one feels proud to imitate. The anniversary of the birth of the Prophet is a reminder that our divisions and differences that prevail in the Islamic World today do not augur well for the future, and that the great achievements which the Prophet had been able to realise came only when his nation was united in the face of the common enemies. Muslims should learn that their success can come when their society is ruled with tolerance, faith and brotherly affection. The anniversary of the birth of the Prophet is a reminder for Muslims to take a lesson from his struggle and his life which should serve as a source of inspiration to the leaders of the Muslim nations.

VIEW FROM AMMAN

The Arab World in crisis: The role of history and spirituality

By Dr. Kamel S. Abu Jaber

IT is always easier to write about the past than about the present. Three very important factors lie at the heart of this phenomenon: First, the writer is removed from the jungle of the present realities of his life and that of his people and, while he must, of necessity, touch on some sensitive nerves, these are usually at a safe distance from contemporary sensitivities and sensibilities; hindsight, enriching as it is to the writer's vision, allowing him to look with more objectivity at the facts, sifting perhaps even shifting them to fit into his desired final design is another factor; the third rests upon the nature of modern times where almost everyone anywhere and particularly in the Arab World, is a transitional man, living in at least two worlds at the same time; at least two ages and torn between, often, contradictory systems of values and ideas. And while it is at such times that clarity is most needed in order to help us assess our situation and plan for the future, it is here that confusion reigns.

Historians know that the dialectical movement of history can neither be resisted nor halted; that if there are any constants in life they are the constancy of time and change alone; that in the same instant that there is time there also exists change. With this recognition that the dialectic, the movement, the interaction of history cannot be resisted or halted, another recognition must insinuate itself into our consciousness. That is that, most truths previously or now held dear, must also change to reflect the new realities, the march of progress, time.

The centrality of God in our culture is not only an immutable truth which we hold dear, but a desired value to which we must adhere. That is one constant around which our universe and our

civilisation must revolve. But we must recognise that it is God that allows, even orders change and not only in the environment but even in the very self of every creature, every cell. Yet we must also recognise that the centrality of the concept of God in our spiritual and moral values does not negate the importance of man in the universe.

In our defensive mentality, set against the encroachment of twentieth century civilisation, we often lose sight of what is more fundamental than what we tend to confuse ritual, ceremony with spirituality. This in spite of the fact that our culture, perhaps unique among other major cultures, attempts to strike a balance, to reach a centrist equation between this world and the next. It is one of the few cultures that recognise that the presence of some constants does not preclude change. We Arabs have, after all, been blessed in that our region has been the cradle of prophecy. It should learn anything from our history it is that the succession of prophecy not only complements itself, each unveiling another dimension of the truth, but also that rules, emanating from the constants, must change with the changing times. Just contemplate the depth and beauty of this Arabic saying exhorting man to a balanced existence: "While enjoying this life as if you will live forever, prepare for the next as if you shall die tomorrow..."

Somewhere along the line in our present disarray, frustration, anger, and confusion, we have lost sight of this golden mean. When we look back at our past, as indeed we should, and with pride, we should not do so to attempt to recreate it but to let it guide us to other planes of creativity and sensitivity to meet our present needs and

future aspirations. A lost moment is a lost moment however beautiful or bitter it may have been, and no amount of invocation of the memory can recreate it. It should only be cherished for what it was, the happiness it gave or the creativity it generated. Surely we would lose sight of our life should we live too much in its shadow.

Some foreign observers, including orientalists, whom we sometimes disparage unjustly, think that we are so preoccupied with our history and the spiritual side of our life that, in our apologetic defence of it, we lose sight of our present and future. We have to admit there is some truth to the charge. Often we are so preoccupied with our attempt at preservation that we do not build, or if we do, we do so incidentally. Should we wish to live on terms with the twentieth, indeed the twenty-first century and beyond, we must understand that rigidity will lead to petrification and death. Immutability customs and unchanging habits are very dangerous, for the enemy will soon catch on to the pattern and plan accordingly.

While we should love our God who honoured us by revealing Himself first in our lands and reverend our history, glorious as it is, we must attempt to live in the equation of today. After all, civilisation is ultimately the proper organisation of knowledge; that of man and his environment and its control to suit his purposes; and that of his spiritual side, transcending the material universe to the higher planes of communion with his Creator in the pursuit of nobler truths, many of whose aspects are changing with the changing times. That is why historians exercise great power; they can interpret, even recreate, the past, forming the bases for others to analyse.

East-West war of words becoming blurred as U.S. backs insurgencies

By O.C. Doelling

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS — The East-West war of words has become jumbled here since the United States began backing insurgencies in Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Angola and Cambodia.

U.S. delegates have begun resorting to jargon that used to be used exclusively by envoys of the Soviet bloc. Some of the rhetoric carries ironic echoes of bygone Vietnam war debates.

Terms like "national liberation struggle" have usually been used against the United States at the United Nations. Soviet-bloc and Third World envoys have said the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and leftist guerrilla movements trying to topple pro-American governments, are fighting "national liberation struggles" opposed by Washington.

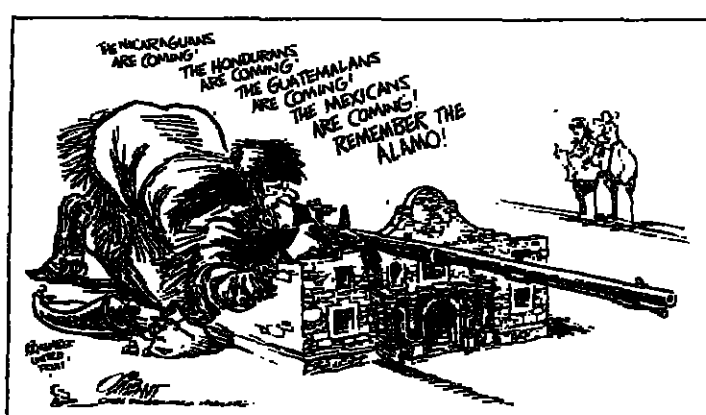
Now, however, the term is being used by Americans themselves to describe the struggles of anti-Marxist insurgents.

In the just completed General Assembly debate on the Afghan conflict, U.S. delegate Herbert Okun told the General Assembly:

"The Soviet Union, despite all its efforts, cannot break the will of a people united in a national liberation struggle."

Just as the Soviets once praised the military virtues of the Viet Cong, Okun approvingly noted: "Regular rocketing of Kabul, including the spectacular ammunition dump explosion of August 26, testifies to the Mujahedeen ability to penetrate even the most fortified of Soviet security rings."

American delegates are also speaking favourably these days of revolutions. U.S. ambassador



Vernon A. Walters and his aides regularly accuse Nicaragua's Sandinista rulers of selling out the true Nicaraguan revolution against dictator Anastasio Somoza.

On Nov. 3, Okun, in his criticism of the Sandinistas, might have been mistaken for a disillusioned revolutionary instead of a diplomat representing a conservative Republican administration in Washington.

He faulted the Sandinista government for what he said was its "campaign of repression against its own people, whose revolution it has betrayed."

Richard C. Hottelet, spokesman for the U.S. mission, maintains the U.S. delegates are "using words to fit the occasion."

"If these happen to be the same words they (the Soviets) use, it's a coincidence," he said.

However, Okun is a Soviet affairs specialist and former U.S. ambassador to East Germany who is well versed in Communist jargon.

Walters has even challenged Marxists' claims to having history on their side.

"The Sandinistas seem to

regard everything they do as irreversible," Walters said in addressing a recent Security Council debate requested by Nicaragua. "History will prove them wrong. The destruction of freedom is never irreversible."

Soviet ambassador Alexander M. Belongov has been insisting that history is on the side of the so-called "progressive (Communist) forces" and that the Marxist takeover of Afghanistan was "irreversible."

During last month's Cambodia debate, Walters co-opted a favourite Soviet expletive — "imperialist." He spoke of "growing opposition to Vietnamese imperialist ambitions in Cambodia."

The U.S. borrowing of terms usually used by Communists is not the first time U.N. terminology has jumped political fences. A decade or so ago, the word "hegemony" was widely used by China to refer to efforts by the Soviet Union to impose its will on various countries.

Later, the Soviet Union took over the word for its own purposes, using it for its own attacks on other countries.

Reagan tells the 'facts,' leaves many unanswered questions

By Susanne M. Schafer

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan told the American people in his televised address they would "hear the facts" about his 18 months of secret dealings with Iran. But he left many questions unanswered.

Reagan, who harshly criticised his predecessor Jimmy Carter for his handling of the Iranian revolution and the 1979 seizure of American diplomats in Tehran, spoke Thursday of Iran's strategic importance to the United States and the importance of re-establishing ties with the strategically located nation.

But it was just last year that Reagan referred to Iran as an outlaw state, "run by the strangest collection of misfits, looney tunes and squalid criminals since the advent of the third reich."

Hours before Reagan delivered his Oval Office address, White House spokesman Larry Speakes had warned there would be "certain things that he can't talk about."

That promise was fulfilled. Here are a few things the president did not address:

— The president said the United States did not swap "boatsloads" or "plane loads" of American weapons for the return of the hostages. Although Reagan said "small amounts" of "defensive weapons and spare parts for defensive systems" were delivered to the Iranians, he did

not say what type of weapons were delivered and how.

The president argued that the amount of arms shipped was small and would not affect the outcome of the Iran-Iraq war, and that what he did was in compliance with U.S. law. But he did not discuss the U.S. embargo against shipping arms to Iran and why his action did not contradict that ban.

— The president did not discuss why the United States asked other nations to hold to the embargo, even as it was secretly shipping weapons.

— The president said the Iranians with whom contact was being established had asked for "a signal of our serious intent," but he did not explain whether something other than weapons might have fulfilled that request.

— The president said "various countries" had made overtures to stimulate direct contact between the United States and Iran. Yet he did not address the many reports that Israel has played a central role in the transfer of weapons to Iran.

— The president argued it was "widely reported" that Congress, and top U.S. officials "were circumvented." The president said "all appropriate cabinet officers" were briefed, but he failed to say congressional leaders were not told about the operation until this week.

— The president repeatedly said he would not ransom hostages from terrorists. Even though he said there had been "no evidence of government complicity in acts

of terrorism against the United States" following the renewal of contacts with Iran, he did not explain why Iran remains on the State Department list of nations that promote terrorism.

A senior administration official, briefing reporters on condition he not be named, argued that the administration was still unable to be more forthcoming about the situation, because of the internal turmoil in Iran.

"If we reveal actually what went in — amount, dates, specifics — then the factions that are not operating in our interest in Iran will use that information against those factions that are more moderate and that are trying to help," the official said.

The official argued that members of Congress were not notified in advance "because of the sensitivity of the operation and the safety of the hostages — the lives that were involved, both our own plus Iranian."

Asked whether it went against Reagan's principles to argue for an arms embargo against Iran while secretly shipping weapons, the official replied that Reagan secretly authorised "some specific waivers of that embargo" to send weapons to Iran, and added:

"We never said we weren't shipping arms to Iran. That would be a matter of principle if we never shipped any. We haven't commented on it. At the same time, we've worked to stop uncontrolled (arms) shipments (to fuel the war). I don't see anything inconsistent with that at all."



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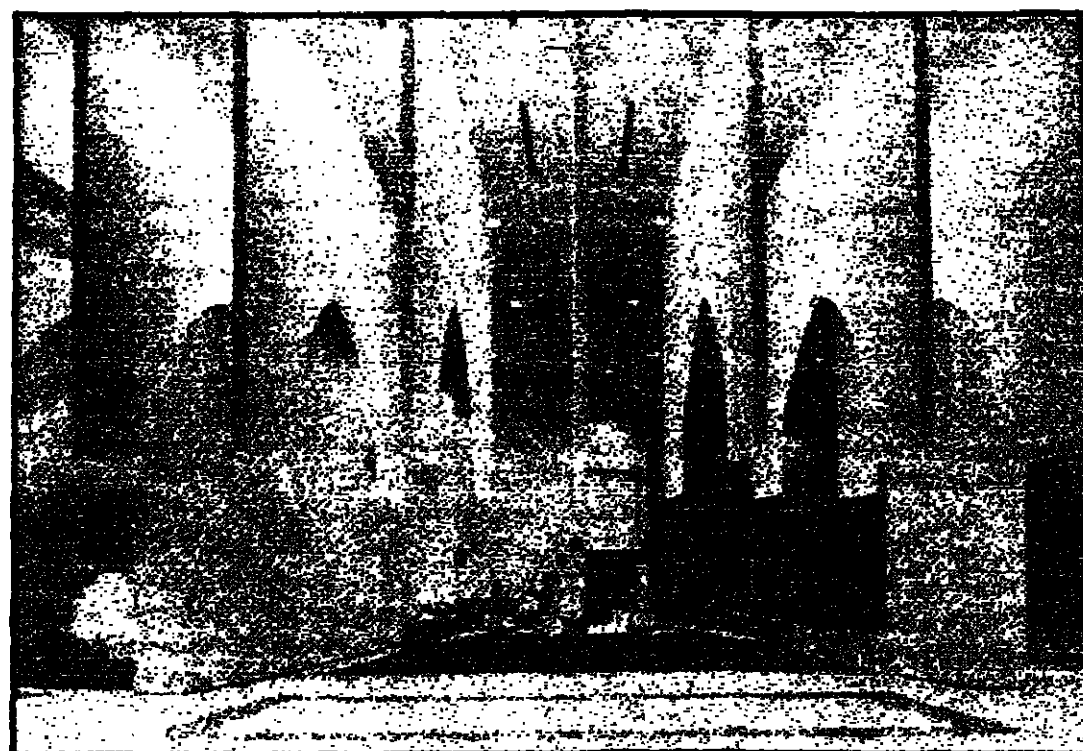
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Bab Al Sheikh, a inner city urban development which has knitted into the existing fabric and is strongly influenced by the scale and architecture of Baghdad (Photo by Arup Associates)



Interior of the library and museum underneath the split-domes of the Martyr Monument, Baghdad (Photo by Ove Arup and Partners)

Experience and change in urban development in the Arab World

By Ron Marsh

The author is a civil engineer who is currently managing a British construction company in Iraq. His article is reprinted from the Arab-British Chamber of Commerce magazine.

THERE is nothing unique in the pattern of urban development in the Arab World. Rural communities worldwide are progressively being reduced by the movement of people to the cities, in search of jobs, food or both. What is unique in each case is how the social order of the country concerned deals with the pressures urban development itself creates. The pattern of urban development must therefore be regarded under two distinct headings: that of social development, and that of physical development.

However there has been an important, and particularly significant, stimulus to urban development in the Arab World, and that has been the establishment of a prosperous, professional middle class which, under the traditional two-tier social fabric of the ruling or trading class and those who owed allegiance to them, did not formerly exist. It is the aspirations of the middle classes (be they relatively new groupings as in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states,

or established social groups, as in countries such as Iraq) which have particularly fuelled the growth of urban development. It is the challenge which these aspirations present to the professions and industry which will exercise the abilities of all associated with urban development programmes in the coming years.

In the past, British consultants in particular have been responsible for the design and supervision of a very wide range of development projects. Such projects in future will demand the full participation of local professionals: the situation in other service sectors and in industry will be essentially similar. It will be important to ensure that there is a proper interchange of skills, enabling developing local professional practices in the Arab World to benefit from the proven experience of the expatriate practice, and at the same time take responsibility for the particular development in hand.

The other factor which has tended to characterise urban development in the Arab World is the very broad variety of projects which have been undertaken, and the essential differences in the ways in which individual countries have set about providing urban facilities for their populations. In Saudi Arabia, for example, there has been the creation of the vast new industrial cities of Jubail and Yanbu from what were formerly

largely desert sites, involving the installation of massive industrial and infrastructural hardware, as well as a complete range of community and residential facilities. In Abu Dhabi and Kuwait, by contrast, the decision has been to develop what were formerly small historic trading towns. In Iraq and Sudan the ancient and established cities of Baghdad and Khartoum have seen their populations greatly increased.

Urban development in itself creates considerable social strains and physical problems, and these have been magnified in the case of the Arab World by the very speed at which urbanisation has taken place. Although such problems may be similar from place to place, their solutions require very different approaches, depending on the country involved.

In the case of the new cities (and to some extent this is equally true of the rapidly developed trading centres such as Kuwait and Abu Dhabi) the primary new urban development has now been completed, with provision having been made for projected growth well into the 21st century. The important challenge in such cities now is the handling of secondary and tertiary development, and it is here that the collaboration which is already growing between the professions and industry will play a crucial part. Indeed this collaboration is being fostered at

government level in many of the countries concerned, often by the imposition of laws making it necessary for expatriate companies to work in joint venture with parallel local firms, as is the case in Saudi Arabia.

In the older cities, the problems are different and in some senses more complex. The authorities here are faced with enormous and growing pressures on existing infrastructure systems, and have to cope not only with rebuilding and modernising existing systems to meet current demand, but also expanding them to meet projected future requirements. In a comparatively poor country, the physical and social inconvenience that such difficulties can cause is of course much worse.

The example of Baghdad

In the rapid development of Baghdad (and the same is true of others cities in the region) there has been a growing realisation that the city has lost much of its historic core in the name of modernisation, and with it the basis of the social fabric and spirit of the city. As a reaction to this, the authorities in Baghdad are now listing as "historical" many buildings which are only 40 or 50 years old. At the same time, detailed studies of sections of the inner city are being undertaken, with a view to determining how best to upgrade the buildings and

infrastructure within them to meet modern hygienic and space requirements, whilst at the same time retaining their essential character. This has provided a unique opportunity for co-operation between Iraqi architects, planners and sociologists and teams of expatriate experts drawn from all parts of the world. Every house and business in the study areas has been visited by members of these teams in the course of their assessment of physical and social conditions, and strategic and implementation plans for upgrading of the areas concerned have been prepared, based on their findings.

In Baghdad, as elsewhere in the Arab World, city enlargement has created the need for more efficient urban transportation systems. It is planned that immediate and future inner city transport requirements will be met by the construction of a rapid transport system, currently under design. Such systems require the highest level of technical expertise at all stages of their development, from design to construction, equipment supply, and operational and maintenance advice. Again, the demands of the system have required the closest cooperation between local firms and expatriate advisers.

This kind of cooperation can be seen in a number of other projects which have recently been

completed. For example the Martyr's Monument, which combines a physical symbol of the struggles of the Iraqi people with a museum, involved very close collaboration between Ove Arup & Partners, the city authorities and their chosen contractor during construction of the highly complex monument structure. Cooperation with the civil and military historians responsible for the museum was also essential during the time that formulation of plans for the composition of the museum and its exhibition were being undertaken.

Conclusion

A significant change is taking place in the pattern of urban development in the Arab World. The frantic quest to modernise, whatever the cost, has passed, and has been replaced in many cases by a realisation that it is essential to define modernisation within the characteristics of the Arab social and religious order. This is a challenge which has to be met both by the local Arab authorities and the expatriates working with them, who seek to control development of the urban environment to the benefit of all the people.

JTV Channel 2 Preview

Sat. — Nov. 15, 1986

8:30 You Again
Plastic Dreamworld

9:10 Sat. Variety Show

10:20 Feature Film
Pony Express Rider

Starring:
Henry Wilsson
Joan Caulfield

The story of two rugged frontiersmen. They are friends: Trevor Kingman is a rancher who lusts for power, and Jed Richardson is a modest man who hopes to carve decency into the western wilds.

Sun. — Nov. 16, 1986

8:30 Sorry

Being tied to mother's apron strings at the age of 42 is a sad fate for any man. For the gently defiant Timothy Lumsden, it leads to a battle of wills with a tyrannical mother who persists in treating him like a seven-year-old.

9:10 Cosmos

10:20 Dallas
Flash Sweet Jesse

Mon. — Nov. 17, 1986

8:30 No Place Like Home

9:10 The Consultant

Chris Webb is an arrogant and ambitious computer consultant who is hired to investigate the possible incidence of computerised embezzlement at a large merchant bank. Webb is not above beating the system at its own game, and he seizes the chance to subsidise his extravagant life-style with the spoils of computer crime.

10:20 Strangers and Brothers

Lewis Eliot, now 36, is a wartime civil servant in Whitehall. His minister, Humphrey Revil, assigns him the task of recruiting scientists for a new atomic research establishment to be situated at Barford in Warwickshire.

Tue. — Nov. 18, 1986

8:30 Music Box

9:30 Hilary

The producer of searchlight is stuck for a programme idea, and Hilary suggests they all spend the night at a well-known haunted house and wait for things to go bump! As always, when Hilary is involved, things don't go quite according to plan.

10:20 Dempsey and Makepeace

Wed. — Nov. 19, 1986

8:30 Three's Company
Hearing is Believing

9:00 Doc. — Architecture at the Crossroads
Japan: Building the Zen way

As in the fashion and design worlds, many architects are looking to Japan for inspiration. This programme introduces Japan's thriving architecture industry. Lozaki and Maki are building throughout the world. Other Japanese architects are creating a minimal architecture that is both personal and beautiful. What can be learnt from their cerebral designs?

9:30 Alfred Hitchcock
Night

10:20 The Great Bookie Robbery

Thur. — Nov. 20, 1986

8:30 Check It Out

9:10 Falcon Crest

10:20 Feature Film
Superman III

Starring:
Christopher Reeve
Richard Pryor
Pamela Stephenson

Fri. — Nov. 21, 1986

9:10 Best Seller

10:20 Sherlock Holmes
Man with Twisted Lip

A lady tells the police that her husband disappeared 48 hours ago, fears that he was dead. The police tries to find the man, and Holmes interferes to help.

Bangkok soars, but loses its identity

By Denis D. Gray
The Associated Press

BANGKOK, Thailand. — Local architects surveying a dramatically changing skyline fear Bangkok is losing its cultural identity.

Those who grew up in family compounds now raise their children in high-rise condominiums. Rather than open-air stalls, they shop in supermarkets and giant department stores rivaling those of Tokyo and Hong Kong.

Foreign tourists eager to see the famed canals and temples of old Siam find themselves fighting traffic on concrete canyons resembling New York's Manhattan.

Bangkok's metamorphosis from an easy-going, tropical city to a dynamic, congested metropolis has occurred in less than a generation. And the trend is toward more "modernisation" continued eradication of the past and further growth.

U.N. officials estimate Bangkok's population will swell from over 6 million now to nearly 12 million by the year 2000, making it the world's 10th largest city.

Bangkok has been expanding since 1782 when King Rama I decided to convert a trading post along the banks of the Chao Phraya River into his dynastic capital.

But for most of its history, the urban space consisted of canals lined by temples, palaces and two-story Chinese shophouses that until recently dominated the downtowns of most Southeast Asian cities.

As late as the early 1970s, the Bangkok Metropolitan Authority said the city had less than 25

buildings higher than six stories. Last year there were 120 high-rise apartments, condominiums, office complexes and hotels.

The 40-story Indra Bayok tower now under construction will become the city's tallest structure. But even more vertical growth is expected because the land along Silom Road, the city's "Wall Street," is now valued at 1,000 U.S. dollars a square metre.

Some architects bemoan the loss of old, atmospheric quarters, the quiet residential neighbourhoods and what they call the lack of proper city planning.

Songkoon Athakorn, dean of the fine arts faculty at Chulalongkorn University, describes Bangkok as "a mess." He says much of what is going up harmonises with neither Thai culture nor the tropical environment.

"We should find our own way for our own people, and not just take ideas from outside because they are there," says the architect and scholar.

In addition to standard, Western-style skyscrapers, Bangkok is sprouting what architect Sumet Jumsai calls "a catalogue of meaningless architectural motifs."

Apparently to impress and appear cosmopolitan, wealthy patrons are ordering concoctions borrowed from styles including Greco-Roman, Swiss chalet, Victorian, Elizabethan and New England.

Enjoying current favour are massive doric columns for office buildings and Gothic cathedral windows.

One Italian renaissance-style residence is covered with a fibre glass dome and a raised compound of traditional Thai houses is

reached by a staircase right out of a French chateau in the Loire valley.

Perhaps those were the reasons a regional magazine dubbed Bangkok "a paradise for pastichers," and why architects like Sumet are asking whether the city has become infected by what they call "architecture identity disaster syndrome."

Thai social scientists say more important than the changing face of Bangkok is the emerging lifestyle among the burgeoning middle class in the suburban developments or the apartment complexes that featuring "one-stop living."

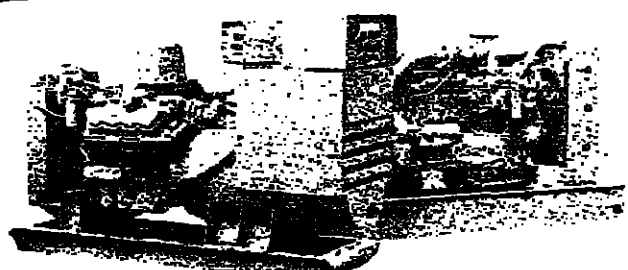
"Little research has been done on what's happening but I'm convinced it's more vital to Thailand's future than elections, coups and the balance of payments," says one academic at Thammasat University.

Some readily noticeable changes in middle and upper middle class lifestyle over the past few years have included dismemberment of traditional family compounds where several generations lived together, often with servants and gardeners.

Today, more young couples and even singles opt for their own places, often apartments or small suburban-type houses that require fewer or no servants. More women work and shop for quick dinners at supermarkets rather than dispatching the maid to open air markets for the makings of elaborate traditional meals.

Heavy traffic and a far more crackling business pace have put an end to leisurely lunches at home. Work and living have been separated with the decline of the shophouse with its store on the ground floor and family quarters upstairs.

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Noah cruises to semifinals

Leconte, Mecir eliminated early in London

LONDON (Agencies) — Yannick Noah lifted the London Indoor Tennis Tournament out of its mire of mediocrity Friday, reaching the semifinals with his first victory over American Johan Kriek.

The Frenchman's 7-6, 6-4 success took him into the last four alongside Czechoslovak Libor Pimek who swept past American David Pate 6-7, 6-2, 6-2.

Noah's relaxed attitude to the game and his vast array of shots provided welcome relief after the dull fare provided by so many of the baseline huggers this week.

However, the weakness in his game remains his tendency to resemble a defective air-conditioning unit — one moment he's blowing very hot, the next very cold for no apparent reason.

Noah broke Kriek in the fourth game but when on the verge of taking the first set — 5-3 and 30-0 up — he lost concentration and allowed his South African-born opponent to claw his way back into the game and break in his turn.

Noah eventually made amends for the error when he clinched the set on his fourth set point, winning the tie-break 10-8 after Kriek served a double fault.

Service success rate was the

essential difference between the two players as Noah served 10 aces while Kriek had eight double faults, one of which allowed Noah a chance to break in the seventh game of the second set.

He held on to clinch victory on the first of three match points.

Pimek took one set to get the measure of Pate's stand-back-and-hit-it game and then chased the American round the court to reach only his second major tournament semifinal in over a year.

Pate, who won their only previous meeting in straight sets, emerged triumphant from a closely-fought first set tie-break, taking it 9-7. But he completely lost his confidence after being broken early in the second, allowing Pimek to monopolise the net.

The lanky Czechoslovak broke

again for 5-2, won the set 6-2 and proceeded to win 14 of the first 15 points in the third to roar to a 4-0 lead. Victory was not long delayed.

Seeds fall

Pimek, ranked 75th in the world, succeeded in eliminating the no. 2 seed, Henry Leconte, on Wednesday.

Jonas B. Svensson, one of the lesser known members of the strong Swedish tennis "factory," eliminated U.S. Open finalist Miloslav Mecir of Czechoslovakia on Thursday.

Svensson, a 20-year-old baseliner ranked 28 in the world, put out a strangely lethargic Mecir 6-3, 6-4 in an hour and 20 minutes on the supreme court at the Wembley Arena.

Mecir, the no. 4 seed and the world's ninth-ranked player, became the sixth seed to tumble out of the tournament, leaving only Yannick Noah, and American Kevin Curren in the tournament.

Honecker dispels rumour of East German boycott

BERLIN (AP) — Erich Honecker, East Germany's Communist Party chief and head of state, said Friday the nation's athletes are preparing for the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul, the state-run ADN News Agency reported.

Honecker's statement to International Olympic Committee (IOC) President Juan Antonio Samaranch in East Berlin was the latest in a series of indications by high-ranking officials that East Germany will take part in the

Olympics in the South Korean capital.

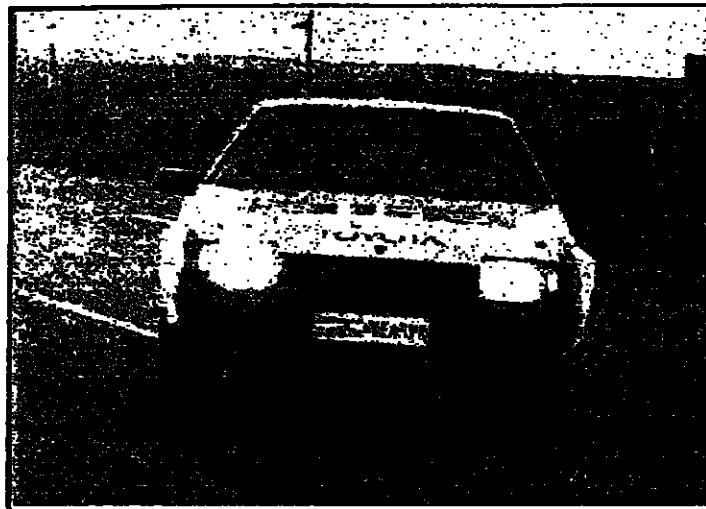
There have been concerns that Soviet-led Communist nations might boycott the Seoul games because of the Soviet's support for North Korea in its dispute with South Korea. Communist North Korea has threatened to call for a boycott of the games unless it is allowed to stage some Olympic events.

"Through their excellent performances in this year's world and European championships, the athletes (of East Germany) have underlined that they are preparing in a goal-oriented way for the 1988 Olympic Games," ADN quoted Honecker as telling Samaranch.

Honecker also stressed East Germany's adherence to Olympic ideals, the agency said.

Honecker and Samaranch also discussed "current Olympic topics," ADN said but provided no details.

The IOC is striving to avert a third successive boycott of Olympic Games.



NECK-TO-NECK RALLY: George Haddad and Fawzi Sawalha, in their Toyota Celica, won the Kings Highway Rally, Friday, with a time of 37.12 minutes. In a close second place was His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah and Amir Bilal, in their Opel Manta 400, with a time of 37.33 minutes. Third place was taken by Hanni Bisharat and Wafal Meis, in their Toyota Corolla, with a time of 38.06 minutes. Prince Abdullah won the overall Jordan driving title, with Nabil Karam moving into second and George Khayat dropping to third as a result of Friday's rally (Photo by Taj)

England fights back on 1st day versus Aussies

BRISBANE, Australia (AP) — Australian captain Allan Border could regret the decision to dump experienced test strike bowler Geoff Lawson for the opening day's play of the first ashes test against England at the Gabba Friday.

After early disaster, England fought its way out of difficulty as a young, inexperienced pace attack tried vainly for another breakthrough.

At stumps Friday night England, sent in by Border after his eighth successive success with the toss, was 2-198.

The dogged, luck-blessed Bill Athey was 76 and Allan Lamb 40.

Apart from an early breakthrough, the only joy that came to Border during the day was his Order of Australia (OAM), presented to him in a brief ceremony during the luncheon break by State Governor Sir Walter Campbell.

Athey had hit only his second test 50 and was just 24 runs shy of his initial test century when bad light stopped play.

Athey and skipper Mike Gatting pulled England out of an early setback when opening

batsman Chris Broad went for eight with the Tourists 1-15.

The pair hit 101 in 148 minutes from a virtually novice pace attack, consisting of Bruce Reid (8 tests) Merv Hughes (1) and Tyro newcomer Chris Matthews.

Athey hit his unbeaten top class score with more edges and snicks than a cross-cut saw.

The situation called for a resolute fire-in-the-belly Lawson to break it up — but the lanky pace man was busy carrying drinks and items of clothing onto the field.

After Gatting had gone, the combined resources of the pace trio plus Steve Waugh and Greg Matthews couldn't break an 82 unbeaten third wicket stand between Athey and Lamb.

Athey survived 275 minutes of play in an innings liberally dotted with snicks, edges, balls chopped just wide of the stumps and cross bat shots over desperately leaping fieldsmen.

An exasperated Hughes had words with Athey when they met mid-wicket after the gritty Gloucestershire player had again snicked Hughes to the fence for four.

Chinese teams vie to lose

PEKING (R) — An enraged crowd and a disgusted referee watched helplessly as two Chinese women's basketball teams strove to lose a key game, the China Daily reported Friday. The ladies of the Anhui and Shandong provincial teams went all out to score goals against themselves in the match's closing seconds, both hoping to be put in a weaker preliminary group at next year's national games, it said.

Shandong's superior skills eventually gave it a 65-64 defeat in what referee Han Maofu called "the most disgusting exhibition I've ever seen."

Finnish duel for rally crown

LONDON (R) — Rallying's troubled, tragic, supercar era stages its European finale with a farewell burst of british power in Britain's forests next week.

The absence of Finn Henri Toivonen, last year's winner of the four-day 2,500 kilometre Royal Automobile Club (RAC) round-Britain rally, at Sunday's bath start will be a poignant reminder to drivers and fans alike of the turbulent chapter in the history of the sport.

Toivonen gave the Lancia Delta a debut triumph last November. Six months later he was dead, killed in a crash in the Corsican Rally.

The accident sealed the fate of the Group B turbocharged flyers — rallying's equivalent of Formula One. They will be banned at the end of the year in favour of less powerful, more orthodox machinery.

Work teams from Peugeot, Lancia, Ford and Austin Rover will give the supercars a closing fling in the RAC rally, last round of the world manufacturers' championship — already claimed by Peugeot — and penultimate battle in the chase for the drivers' prize. Toivonen's compatriots Juhani Kankkunen and Markku Alen, who drive for Peugeot and Lancia respectively, are locked in combat for the individual championship. Neither has won the RAC event.

W. Indies wins cricket series

SIALKOT, Pakistan (AP) — The West Indies defeated Pakistan by four wickets Friday in the third one-day cricket international as Desmond Haynes and Richie Richardson made 78 runs in a second wicket partnership.

The West Indies has now won the series. The team won the first one-day match of the current five match series at Peshawar by four wickets and won the second match at Gujranwala on a better run rate.

Pakistan won the toss Friday and elected to bat first. The home team tried a new opening combination of Rizwan Uz-Zaman and Shoaib Mohammad. The two batsmen played sensibly against an accurate pace attack by Malcolm Marshall and Anthony Gray.

The Pakistani openers carried the score to 25 runs and looked set for a good score when Shoaib was caught by Geoffrey Durren after scoring seven runs.

Four runs later, Rizwan was caught by Gordon Greenidge, both wickets falling to the bowling of Courtney Walsh.

Pakistan had two wickets for 29 runs when Ramiz Raja and Javed Miandad combined in a useful third-wicket partnership which produced 41 runs. At 70, Ramiz was trapped by Winston Benjamin after making 13 runs.

Pakistan lost another quick wicket when Abdul Qadir, promoted in the batting order, fell to Roger Harper at 77 runs.

Miandad added 24 runs with Pami skipper Imran Khan for the fifth wicket.



JORDAN CUP GOES TO AL ARABI: His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah presents the Jordan Cup to Rina Talafah, captain of the winning team, Al Arabi. Al Arabi captured the cup by defeating Al Jazira 1-0 in the soccer finals held on Friday at Amman Stadium. Al Arabi becomes the first team to win the Jordan Cup from outside the Amman area and from other than the Premier Division, since the beginning of the cup competition in 1980. Al Arabi, from Irbid, will be moving to the Premier Division after winning the 1st Division title this year. The match was held under the patronage of His Majesty King Hussein who deputised Prince Abdullah (Photo by Abu Siman)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Chinese rafters traverse Yangtze

PEKING (R) — Chinese rafters have travelled the entire 6,300 kilometre length of the Yangtze River but four colleagues were killed during the five-month feat, the New China News Agency said. It said Thursday the 10 workers from the central city of Luoyang were the first people to travel the 6,300 kilometre river from source to mouth. Four of the team were killed while trying to traverse the Leaping Tiger Gorge in Sichuan province in September. U.S. rafters who attempted the same feat earlier this year gave up after one team member died.

Wilander won't play in Davis Cup

STOCKHOLM (R) — Mats Wilander has turned down a place in Sweden's Davis Cup squad for next month's final against Australia in Melbourne, the Swedish Tennis Association said Thursday. Holder Sweden had feared its top player would not take part because he is to marry model Sonja Mulholland at her parents' home near Durban, South Africa, on Jan. 3, only one week after the Dec. 26-28 final. Wilander, ranked third in the world, made his decision during his current charity exhibition tour of northern Sweden.

Manchester is in the red

LONDON (R) — Manchester United, Britain's best supported club, made a loss of £984,000 (\$1.4 million) in 1985-86, it was announced Friday. But the figures do not take into account the \$3 million fee from Barcelona for Welsh striker Mark Hughes. It is the first time the club has been in the red since the 1981-2 season when Ron Atkinson arrived and the balance sheet showed a deficit of \$3.1 million.

Bugner on the comeback

SYDNEY (R) — Former British, Commonwealth and European heavyweight champion Joe Bugner completed stage two of his comeback in comfortable fashion with a unanimous points decision over American David Bey at Sydney's entertainment centre Friday night. Bugner's victory keeps him on course for a possible world heavyweight title challenge early in the new year.

U.S. badminton gets under way

MANHATTAN BEACH, California (R) — Fans were treated to breathtaking play as American Tony Alston and Pae-Ki-Sun of South Korea fought a free-for-all in the first round of the U.S. Open Badminton Championships. Alston was beaten badly in the first game in late afternoon, then won the second to even the match held Thursday. The third game was a seesaw battle with Alston getting to 14-11, match point, only to have the Korean pull up to send the match to deuce. A few points later at 16-all there were 10 changes of service before Alston won the last point.

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- All tenders must be accompanied by a tender guarantee from an approved bank operating in Jordan in the value of (JD 15,000) valid for (120) days.
- Last day for purchase of tender documents is Dec. 4th, 1986.
- Tenders shall be deposited at the Govt. Tenders Directorate not later than 12.00 noon on Wed. Dec. 17th, 1986.

Chairman, Central Tenders Committee, Director, Govt. Tenders Directorate.

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MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS
GOVERNMENT TENDERS DIRECTORATE

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- Interested prequalified tenderers may obtain copies of tender documents from the Government Tenders Directorate - Amman against a non-refundable fee of (JD 100) for each set. Tenderers who have previously purchased copies are exempted from repayment.
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Aquino orders probe into murder of labour leader

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — Rebels suspended peace talks with the Philippine government Friday after the murder of a leftist leader. Nearly 5,000 people rallied outside the military headquarters to demand Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's resignation.

Police said there had been no arrests in the murder of Rolando Olalia, 52, leader of both the largest legal leftist political party and the biggest trade union. Leftists blamed the killing on Mr. Enrile's allies in the military.

President Corason Aquino, whose husband Benigno was the victim of a still unsolved murder, vowed to pursue the killers "regardless of the cost in political terms."

Mrs. Aquino later visited Mr. Olalia's widow, Felician, at a wake and told her she would ensure that his killers were brought to justice.

Mr. Olalia's body and that of his driver were found Thursday riddled with bullets and stab wounds in a ditch on the outskirts of Manila. Mr. Olalia was chief of both the Partido Ng Bayan, or People's Party, and the militant union May 1st Movement, which has some 500,000 members.

Union leaders announced they

would stage a general strike in the Manila area but said details were still being finalised.

Military Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos, in a statement broadcast Friday by government television, ordered the military to lend "all possible assistance" to investigators to "track down the perpetrators of this dastardly crime."

The government offered a 200,000-peso (\$10,000) reward for information leading to the conviction of Mr. Olalia's killers. During the rally outside the Camp Aguinaldo military headquarters, the crowd of mostly young workers and students carried banners reading "Mr. Enrile, resign," and cheered when speakers called for the minister's dismissal.

About 100 helmeted riot police armed with shields and sticks stood by, but there were no incidents.

Mr. Enrile's criticism of Mrs.

Aquino's policies, including her peace overtures to Communist rebels, have fuelled widespread rumours of a coup.

Government negotiator Ramon Mitra said his counterparts from the Communist-dominated National Democratic Front (NDF) failed to appear for scheduled talks Friday aimed at reaching a cease-fire by Christmas in the 17-year insurgency.

Mr. Mitra told the Associated Press that no further meetings had been scheduled and the government considered the talks suspended.

"They sent in word they were unable to attend, citing the killing of Olalia as one of what they say is a pattern they think could endanger their safety and security," Mr. Mitra said after briefing Mrs. Aquino. "But they stopped short of closing the door to any future negotiations."

Following a cabinet meeting, Mrs. Aquino made no mention of dismissing Mr. Enrile. The president deplored the "senseless killing of Filipinos" and promised that her government would spare no effort to find the killers.

"We shall pursue this investigation wherever it leads and mete out swift and unequivocal justice whatever the

cost in political terms," she told reporters after the cabinet meeting. "Every resource and power of my government will be brought to bear in bringing the perpetrators of Olalia's murder to justice."

Mrs. Aquino visited Mr. Olalia's widow at the University of the Philippines chapel, where the body lay in state. The president viewed the body and spoke to Mrs. Olalia.

"At least when she came, I was relieved," Mrs. Olalia told the Associated Press. "I know she feels how we feel. She said she will do everything to seek justice."

The crowd of some 1,500 people assembled at the chapel cheered enthusiastically as the president departed.

Mrs. Aquino also met with U.S. Ambassador Stephen Bosworth but no details of the talks were immediately released. The session took place after the president received a U.S. congressional delegation.

She told the Associated Press that the delegation members asked about the future of U.S. military bases here but she told them "there will be time enough for that" later. She said they did not ask about coup rumours.

U.S. to deploy Lance missiles in S. Korea

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Defence Department, citing "ongoing" movement of North Korean forces toward the South Korean border, said Thursday it had decided to deploy a battery of artillery missiles with U.S. forces in South Korea.

The decision will result in the restoration of a medium-range missile capability in South Korea for the first time in eight years and the deployment of a missile that is capable of carrying a nuclear warhead.

The Pentagon and army flatly refused to discuss whether the Lance missiles being sent to South Korea would carry nuclear instead of conventional warheads, citing their standing policies of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear weapons.

The Lance is an older surface-to-surface missile but nonetheless one that is still deployed with U.S. as well as NATO armies. The missile, developed in the early 1970's, has a range of up to 120 kilometres depending on the warhead.

The Pentagon said Thursday it was sending two launchers to South Korea within the next few months. It declined to say how many missiles would be sent.

The Lance battery "will provide a medium-range missile system that has been lacking" since the United States withdrew its much older Honest John and Sergeant missiles from South Korea in 1978, the Pentagon said.

"The on going North Korean force improvements and offensively-oriented forward deployment of its ground elements were major factors in the decision to deploy the Lance with U.S. forces in Korea," the Pentagon said in a prepared statement.

"We are trying to narrow the imbalance between their forces and ours to deter aggression and ensure peace and stability. The next few years could be a very critical period on the Korean peninsula and the combined Republic of Korea and U.S. forces must retain top combat readiness."

The decision to deploy a missile battery comes at a time when the government of President Ronald Reagan has expressed fears that North Korea might attempt to disrupt the 1988 summer Olympic Games in Seoul.

Defence Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has also repeatedly complained about the movement by North Korea of more and more of its troops toward the border and the demilitarised zone that divides the two countries.

Seoul opposition MP to face trial over speech

SEOUL (Agencies) — South Korean state prosecutors Friday ordered an opposition member of parliament to face trial on charges of violating the national security law in a speech they say was pro-Communist, an official spokesman said.

Deputy Yoo Sung-Hwan of the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) was arrested last month after members of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), shielded by hundreds of police, voted unilaterally to lift his parliamentary immunity.

Announcing the indictment Friday, the prosecutors said Mr. Yoo was echoing North Korean propaganda when he told parliament that capitalist Seoul should put more emphasis on uniting the divided peninsula than on anti-Communism.

The national security law bans all activity favouring the Communist North, and carries a maximum penalty of death.

Mr. Yoo's arrest, which coincided with a government crackdown on political radicals, caused a furor with opposition members accusing the government of trying to "strangle democracy."

The full text of Mr. Yoo's speech has never been published and opposition deputies claim prosecutors misquoted him and took remarks out of context.

Mr. Yoo denies he is pro-Communist, saying he only wanted to criticise President Chun Doo Hwan's policies.

Meanwhile about 500 people shouting anti-government slogans attacked police officers Thursday night and set fire to three vehicles in a market area, authorities said.

A police spokesman, who asked not to be named, said 11 policemen were injured in the outbreak on the southern outskirts of Seoul when 400 students and 100 labourers charged into the street.

Two of the policemen were burned when their patrol car was set ablaze by gasoline bottle bombs. There was no information on whether any of the demonstrators were injured.

Authorities said 38 people were taken into custody.

Police said the students were from six universities in Seoul and the workers were members of an organisation called the Labourers' Struggle Committee.

Police said that after a shouted signal, some of the demonstrators ran to a police bus parked nearby, ordered four riot policemen into the vehicle and then set it on fire.

Witnesses said a fire engine rushing to the scene also was set on fire.

Change of rally venue sparks row in Bangladesh

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesh's four-day old civilian government Friday barred all political rallies from the city centre in Dhaka and said the only permitted venue would be a desolate suburban park.

A government announcement, carried by BSS news agency, said all rallies had been banned from the square in front of the National Mosque at Baitul Mokarram.

But meetings could be held at the former Export Fair Park in Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, about eight kilometres from the city centre, it said.

The order followed Thursday night's cabinet meeting, chaired by President Hossain Mohammad Ershad, which decided to ban rallies near Baitul Mokarram to "maintain the sanctity of the mosque."

BSS said the cabinet felt that rallies in the heart of the city caused traffic congestion and public inconvenience.

Opposition leaders described the move as another attempt to curb anti-government politics.

"He (Ershad) asked students to renounce politics. And he is now trying to put the opposition rallies under leashes," former Home Minister Abdul Mannan told reporters.

"Perhaps the president thinks that after his phoney victory in a phoney election, Bangladesh does

not need politics any longer," Mr. Mannan, leader of the Awami League, said.

"It is not banning, but banishing public rallies," another opposition leader, K.M. Obaidur Rahman of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP), said.

He said most opposition parties would defy the ban "when the crunch comes."

Gen. Ershad, who ruled for 4½ years by martial law, won a landslide victory in last month's presidential election marked by allegations of widespread fraud.

He restored civilian democracy on Monday after parliament passed a law protecting him against prosecution for his role during military rule.

Gen. Ershad told a victory reception held by the pro-government Jatiya Party on Wednesday that he was considering banning student politics to end campus violence and restore political stability.

Opposition leaders said the plan was the "outcome of a frustration" because the government party had failed to win student support.

The government Thursday night fired an opposition leader, Latif Siddiquy, from seven years in jail. A military court had given him a life sentence for an alleged plot to overthrow the then government.

Brumette from Trinidad and Tobago crowned Miss World

LONDON (R) — Giselle Laronde, a 23-year-old secretary from south Trinidad, has become the first beauty queen from the Caribbean to be crowned Miss World. Watched by a worldwide television audience of around 700 million, Laronde, Miss Trinidad and Tobago, picked one of the leading favourites, Pia Larsen of Denmark, into second place.

Miss Austria, Chantal Schreiber, came third. The petite brown-eyed brunet took home £30,000 (\$43,000) in prize money and can expect a hectic programme over the next 12 months, crowning beauty queens around the world, opening exhibitions and doing some modelling. She said she hoped to marry her boyfriend "but now that I have won I can safely say it will be at least 12 months before we do."

Halle Berry, the U.S. contender and a journalism student, made it only into the final seven while Miss Hong Kong, who said she was aiming "to be remembered in history," fell out of the race even earlier. To allay charges of Western bias, part of this year's competition was filmed and judged in the Portuguese colony of Macau. There hasn't been a Chinese, Japanese or Korean winner in 35 years.

Britain gives birth to sextuplets

LONDON (AP) — A 32-year-old mother and her day-old sextuplets were doing fine Thursday, hospital officials said. The three boys and three girls were taken off intravenous tubes and were being fed normally by bottle, said a spokesman at Homerton hospital in East London. "They are all very well and completely normal," said the spokesman, who commented on condition he was not named.

The mother, Susan Coleman, was "fine, but resting," the spokesman said. Four obstetricians, five nurses and eight paediatricians were in the operating room when the six tots were delivered by Caesarian section in the 32nd week of pregnancy. Mrs. Coleman took fertility drugs after she was unable to have a second child.

Britain has one other surviving set of sextuplets, the six daughters of Graham and Janet Walton, who will be 3 years old Nov. 18.

Thatcher's son announces engagement

LONDON (R) — Mark Thatcher, son of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, has announced his engagement to the daughter of a wealthy Texan automobile dealer. Thatcher and his fiancée, 25-year-old Dime Burdett, met in Dallas where Thatcher has been working as a representative for Lotus, the British-made sports car.

Burdett, an attractive blonde, recently left a job with a real estate firm to join the staff of a Texas bank. The prime minister, 61, has frequently expressed a wish to become a grandmother and her son will be the first of her two children to marry. Mark's twin sister, Carol, is a journalist. In 1984, Mark was at the centre of a political storm over charges that his mother had lobbied for a foreign contract to be awarded for a firm he was representing. Two years earlier, he went missing in the Sahara desert with an attractive French girl for six days during a car rally.

Mongoose beats dog by a nose

WASHINGTON (R) — The mongoose might replace the dog as Sri Lanka's chief drug sniffer, the U.S. State Department has said. Spokesman Charles Redmon told reporters the department had been asked to fund the one-year experiment because the climate was not suitable for dogs. A zoo in Sri Lanka suggested the idea, he added.

Museum piece goes into space

VANDENBERG AIR BASE, CALIFORNIA (R) — A scientific satellite on exhibit at a museum for eight years was launched into orbit to monitor communication interference, a U.S. Air Force spokeswoman said. The \$12-million spacecraft, which had been on display at the Smithsonian Air and Space Museum in Washington, was launched by a 23-metre Scout rocket and went into a polar orbit 1,000 kilometres above the earth. The 125-kilogram satellite was built in 1976 but, when it was not immediately needed, was put on display.

Belgium seems heading for new crisis

BRUSSELS (R) — Belgium's precarious centre-right governing coalition Friday appeared headed for its second crisis in less than two months in a dispute over a rural French-speaking mayor who refuses to speak Dutch.

A provincial governor Friday dismissed Joseph Happort from his post as acting mayor of the Fournons local council, a job he was elected to by a majority in the

council after a court ordered his sacking as mayor on Sept. 30.

The re-emergence of the Happort affair coincided with more bad news for Prime Minister Wilfried Martens' team of French- and Dutch-speaking parties.

An opinion poll in the newspaper De Standard showed the four parties losing their overall majority since their election victory last October, with their

total support falling last month to 45.2 per cent from 50.2 per cent at the elections.

Mr. Martens offered to resign over the affair last month but King Baudouin asked him to remain in office and the four parties declared a political truce while they tried to work out a long-term solution to deep-seated language problems.

U.K. parties seek clues to outcome of election

LONDON (R) — Britain's political leaders Friday searched for clues to their prospects in a general election after the opposition Labour Party held on to a northern working class parliamentary seat with a heavily reduced majority.

Victory in Thursday's by-election in the Liverpool constituency of Knowsley North had been a foregone conclusion for Labour, which took the seat with a 17,000-plus majority in the 1983 general election.

But candidate George Howarth saw that majority slashed to under 7,000 while the centrist Social Democrat-Liberal Alliance boosted its vote by 20 per cent.

Speculation is rife that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, buoyed by favourable opinion polls and improving unemployment figures, may decide to call an early general election some time next year.

Labour had been leading the opinion polls since the beginning of the year but recently Mrs. Thatcher's party has clawed its way three points clear. Her government's term must end by June 1988.

The by-election was called after Labour's Robert Kilroy-Silk resigned the parliamentary seat, saying he had been hounded out of politics by members of the party's Marxist militant tendency, which managed to get its own candidate selected.

But then the party's national leadership stepped in and insisted on Howarth, who is loyal to moderate Labour leader Neil Kinnock, as the candidate.

Political commentators said the strong showing by the liberal candidate, standing for the centrist alliance, could help regain some of the ground lost last September when the two partners failed to agree over the key election issue of defence.

But the commentators warned against viewing the result of Knowsley North as an exact mirror of what would happen in a general election.

They pointed out that the constituency is one of the poorest in Britain, is predominantly working class and is one of the Labour Party's safest seats.

Brazil to vote in landmark polls today

SAO PAULO, Brazil (R) — Brazilians vote Monday after a colourful, raucous campaign in the first national elections since 21 years of military rule ended in March 1985.

The landmark poll, considered one of the most important in Brazil's history, will mould the country's constitutional future.

The federal congress that emerges will be empowered to act as a constituent assembly to rewrite the constitution imposed by the military after their 1964 coup.

Brazilians will be voting in all for 23 state governors and assemblies, 49 of the 72 seats in the senate and 487 federal deputies.

Every interest group of any importance, from wealthy landowners to lepers, will seek representation among the future constitution-makers. Even the gambling racketeers of Rio de Janeiro have a congressional candidate.

A Amazonian Indians, now numbering only 220,000 and fearing for the survival of their culture, are making a serious political effort for the first time, fielding seven candidates.

The poll, which is expected to reinforce the ruling centre-left coalition led by President Jose Sarney, is on grander scale than any other in the country's history.

There is more political choice than ever before, with 30 parties putting forward about 15,000 candidates.

The electorate, totalling 69 million people, includes several million illiterates who were enfranchised only last year.

The police have decreed that on election day Brazil will be dry — sales of alcohol will be banned.

The campaign has been laced with colour controversy. Candidates have indulged in ferocious mudslinging, ranging from accusations of fraudulent property dealing to charges of homosexuality.

Sao Paulo state, hub of the country's economy, has experienced the most grueling gubernatorial campaign.

A leading opposition candidate, multi-millionaire businessman Antonio Ermirio de Moraes, has had to ward off accusations that poor conditions in one of his factories, a Sao Paulo chemical plant, are damaging his workers' health.

Among the highlights in the Rio de Janeiro race has been the candidacy of a former guerrilla turned ecologist, soft-spoken intellectual Fernando Gabeira.

Gabeira, leader of Brazil's New Green Party, has drawn the crowds and established himself as a political figure, even though the opinion polls rule him out as a possible winner.

Millions of Africans may have AIDS — scientists

WASHINGTON (R) — Several million Africans are infected with the virus that causes AIDS and the disease is spreading at a rate that may prove devastating, a team of scientists has said.

A report by U.S. and European specialists published in the magazine Science said Africa had nearly 10 times as many new AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) cases as the United States.

They found a minimum annual incidence of 550 to 1,000 AIDS cases per million adults in Central Africa.

"If the United States had such an incidence rate, we would see more than 100,000 new AIDS cases each year," said one of the scientists, Dr. Thomas Quinn.

"Americans are rightfully very concerned about an expected 12,000 new cases in the United States in 1986, and the situation in Africa is potentially for more devastating," said Dr. Quinn, an AIDS researcher at the National

Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

More than 32,000 cases of AIDS, which attacks the body's immune system, have been reported in 74 countries. Some 25,000 of those have been reported in the United States where, up to 1.5 million may be infected.

Doctors estimated that from 10 to 30 per cent of those with the infection may develop AIDS within the next five to 10 years.

In the United States and elsewhere in the developed world, AIDS is transmitted primarily through bodily fluid exchanges among homosexuals or intravenous drug users.

But the scientists, including some from the U.S. Centre for Disease Control in Atlanta, the World Health Organisation (WHO) in Geneva and the Institute of Tropical Medicine in Antwerp, said that in Africa it is mainly passed through heterosexual activity, by

transfusions of contaminated blood, dirty needles or from mothers to foetuses.

The authors said nearly 25 per cent of adult patients and 10 per cent of the children at several hospitals in Central Africa had tested positive for the AIDS antibody.

Unlike in the United States and Western Europe where it has mainly attacked male homosexuals, the experts said that AIDS in Africa is split about equally between males and females.

They said studies had shown that African AIDS patients have a significantly greater number of sexual partners, and more male AIDS patients report contacts with prostitutes. One study of prostitutes in Nairobi found a high incidence of AIDS.

The report said Africans more often than elsewhere receive medications by needle, rather than tablet, and also have rituals using instruments that pierce the

skin. Dr. Quinn said the potential for spreading AIDS this way could not be underestimated.

The scientists said AIDS manifested itself differently in Africa, with more stomach and skin diseases as opposed to swollen lymph glands and pulmonary symptoms common in the United States and Europe.

They said it was often difficult to detect AIDS associated disease among African children because malnutrition, failure to thrive and pulmonary diseases were common.

An international effort to prevent the spread of AIDS on the continent should be a major priority, they said.

Among other things, they called for closer monitoring of the spread of the disease, development of sex education programmes and quicker development of an effective vaccine, which U.S. experts predict may take five years.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OWAN SHARPE
1985 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

ANSWERS TO WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

- Q.1 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 ♠ A J 10 7 5 4
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ 1 ♣ 1 ♠ 1 ♣
- What action do you take?
A. — Certainly your club suit is re-biddable, and we wouldn't blame you greatly if you chose to rebid two clubs. However, the fact that West did not make a takeout double at his first turn suggests that partner might have something in spades. We would pass and afford him the opportunity of taking another crack at the opponents.
- Q.2 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 ♠ A 6
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ 1 ♣ 1 ♠ 1 ♣
- What action do you take?
A. — So far, you have done nothing to suggest that you have anything more than a minimum 6 points — you have responded at the one-level and taken a simple preference to partner's first suit. It is time to reveal the true strength of your hand. Cue-bid five clubs.
- Q.3 — East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ A 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 ♠ A 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ 1 ♣ 1 ♠ 1 ♣
- What action do you take?
A. — Because of your three quick tricks, it might have been wiser to open the bidding even though you have only 12 points. Now you have no convenient way to show your strength. A jump to two no trump describes the strength and shape of your hand, but you don't want to take that action without a heart stopper. We suggest a tempo-raising bid of one diamond. Partner's rebid might clear up matters.
- Q.4 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ 9 7 5 2 ♠ A J 3 ♠ 7 3 2 ♠ K J 7
- The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ 1 ♣ 1 ♠ 1 ♣
- What action do you take?
A. — Three no trump is the lazy man's bid. Although the hand is a partial misfit, your honor cards in partner's suits could be of inestimable value, and three no trump would tend to deny values in his suits. We prefer a bid of three spades, which still leaves partner the option of playing three no trump if he so desires, and is a more encouraging bid.
- Q.5 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ A Q 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 ♠ A 6
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ 1 ♣ 1 ♠ 1 ♣
- What action do you take?
A. — Three no trump is the lazy man's bid. Although the hand is a partial misfit, your honor cards in partner's suits could be of inestimable value, and three no trump would tend to deny values in his suits. We prefer a bid of three spades, which still leaves partner the option of playing three no trump if he so desires, and is a more encouraging bid.
- Q.6 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ J 7 3 2 ♠ 9 8 2 ♠ 7 6 3 ♠ 10 6 4
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ 1 ♣ 1 ♠ 1 ♣
- What action do you take?
A. — There are two choices that would qualify you for exile to Siberia: pass, and three no trump. Partner's auction is forcing to game; and your stoppers in the unbid suit are not such that you should contract for no trump with any degree of confidence. You have to choose between three spades and four diamonds. Since partner certainly has at least five spades, we would opt for the former — a 10-trick contract should be easier to make than an 11-trick one, given your motley collection.